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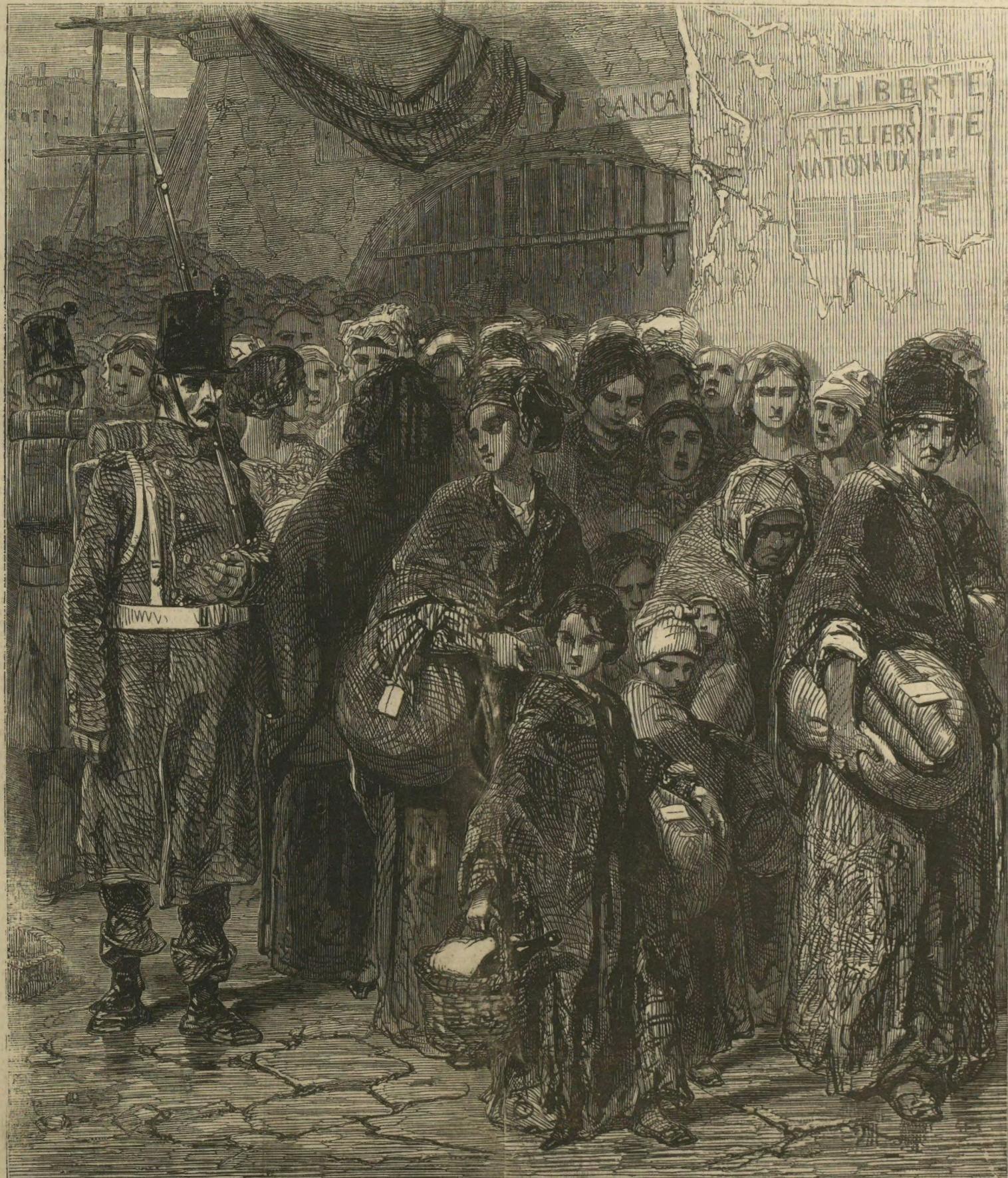
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.
WITH a rapidly-increasing population—a trade augmenting at a slower ratio than the number of mouths to be fed—and with the prospect before us that other civilised nations, who cannot now compete with us in commerce or manufactures, will, at no distant period, be enabled to do so, the question of the subsistence of our people becomes of the utmost urgency. As a people, it may be truly said of us that we are pre-eminent among the nations of the

earth. Our spirit rules the world. Our wisdom enters into the composition of the every-day life of half the globe. Our physical as well as intellectual presence is manifest in every climate under the sun. Our sailing ships and steam-vessels cover the seas and rivers. Wherever we conquer, we civilise and refine. Our arms, our arts, our literature are illustrious among the nations. We are a rich, a powerful, an intelligent, and a religious people. No place is too remote for our enterprise or our curiosity. We have an

insatiable energy, which is of the utmost value to the world. We have spread ourselves over all regions. We have peopled North America, civilised India, taken possession of Australia, and scattered the Anglo-Saxon name and fame, language and literature, religion and laws, ideas and habits, over the fairest portions of the globe. Yet, with all this, we maintain in unproductive idleness no less a number than one million and a half of paupers. We hear the cry of distress raised at our



INSURGENT PRISONERS AT PARIS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THEIR FAMILIES.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

own doors, and have no relief to propose but the compulsory charity of a poor-law. We have magnificent colonies, that only require labour to be customers for our goods, and aids instead of encumbrances to us; yet we have hitherto devised no plan by which the surplus of the home population shall be drafted to the rich pastures and fertile fields of Canada, the Cape, Australia, or New Zealand. We find, indeed, that the process of emigration goes on, and that a portion of the people, with youth and vigour in their veins, and hope in their hearts, manage to shake from their feet the dust of their native land, and make for themselves new homes beyond the sea. But though many go, a superabundance of population still remains behind; and our colonies complain that, for want of labour, their riches remain undeveloped, and their finest territories uncultivated and untrodden. The stream of emigration is but an occasional runnel. To be of due service to ourselves and to our colonies, it should be a great and daily flowing river. The problem is, how to make it so?

Among barbarous and semi-civilised nations, the expulsion of the surplus population was a matter conducted upon a great scale, and according to well-recognised principles. Among civilised nations, with a surplus such as ours, the task is one of the utmost difficulty. Were we annually to send off, by their own consent, two hundred thousand men and their families, we should not very greatly diminish the pressure of population upon those that remained behind; and the cost of such an emigration would be so enormous that no government could venture to propose it; or proposing it, indulge in the hope that the legislature would sanction it. The fatality of the case seems to be that we can neither afford to allow things to remain as they are in this respect, nor to adopt a remedy as extensive as the emergency. Yet every one who has devoted attention to the subject, or who exercises the commonest observation upon the state of the country and of the world, or understands even the elements of political and economic science, confesses that emigration, as far as it goes, is a real remedy for our social evils; and that colonisation might be made a remedy still more efficient if we could afford its cost, or carry it on upon a scale commensurate with the distresses of the home country and the necessities of its colonial empire.

In the meantime, the question excites attention. Until some effectual scheme of colonisation be devised, every attempt made to facilitate emigration is a national advantage, and every public discussion of the subject tends to the relief of the labour-market at home, and to the erection of new labour-markets in countries that may yet rival our own in wealth and intelligence, and perhaps surpass it in happiness. Our Government has been accused of inattention to this great subject, and not without reason. It has, doubtless, not done all it might have done; but now that the leading men of all political parties are becoming convinced of the paramount importance of the question, there is reason to hope that it will take firm hold upon the public mind, and that, sooner or later, society will recognise the truth that it is not only better, but much cheaper, to send out armies of industrious colonists to the north, south, east, and west, than to maintain armies of idle paupers at home; and that it is folly to allow an enormous population to grow up around us, without debating the mighty question how that population is to be made a blessing to us, instead of a curse.

But our Government, though it has not devoted all the attention to this matter which its urgency demands, has not wholly lost sight of it. For years past it has published annually, in a convenient form and at a cheap rate, an epitome of all the information requisite to guide the voluntary emigrant to the place of his destination; and the following summary of the contents of its last-published manual, given by a daily contemporary, will show the value of its labours in this respect. In the space of twenty-four pages it gives, says our contemporary, quite a profusion of facts, most methodically arranged, on the following topics:—The names, addresses, and duties of the Government emigration agents; cost of passage for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers from some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom to all the British colonies; the demand for labour in the several colonies; the prices of agricultural produce, farming stock, provisions, and clothing, down to the smallest items of household consumption; wages per annum, per month, per week, and per day, of every trade, employment, and domestic service; the prices and other conditions under which the Crown land may be procured at all the colonies; the privileges to military and naval officers settling there; the expenses of clearing and the public charges on land in the North American colonies and New Zealand; the colonies to which free passages are granted, and the regulations on the selection of labourers in the several cases; rules for remitting money to assist emigrants; numerous useful hints to emigrants bound for the North American colonies, as to their contract tickets, means of subsistence, and further transport after arrival, tools, proper time to arrive in the colony, length of the passage, tax on emigrants, wages to be accepted, route to West Canada, and expense of a log hut; corresponding hints applicable to the Australian colonies; and, lastly, various official notices, such as the victualling scale for emigrant ships, certain exemptions from duty, advice to parties abroad wishing to pay the passage of their friends here, and abstracts of the Passenger Acts for the regulation of North American passenger ships.

All this is useful; and, if the Government would but go a step further, and not content itself with printing such a document, would employ its Poor-Law, Factory, and School Inspectors, as well as its other agents and servants throughout the country, in making known to the labouring classes generally the existence, in this cheap and accessible form, of so vast a body of information, voluntary emigration would receive an impetus that could not fail to be of service to the intending emigrants themselves, and to the country generally.

An interesting episode in this great question has recently been detailed, and the country will be glad to learn further particulars, in order that it may gather from them some data as to the probable cost of similar emigration upon a more compendious scale. Our readers will remember that shortly after the French Revolution of the 24th of February, a large body of English workmen were forcibly expelled from France by the absurd and disgraceful jealousy of the French populace. The ultimate fate of these workmen remained unknown to the public generally until within the last few days, when the story was recorded by a daily contemporary. It appeared that the artisans expelled from France were chiefly natives of Nottingham and its vicinity, who, years ago, had settled at Calais, Lille, and St. Quentin, and engaged themselves in the manufactures of those places. In consequence of the Revolution their trade became paralysed, and hundreds of them found themselves not only thrown entirely out of the means of subsistence by the stoppage of the works, but exposed to the fury of the exasperated populace of Lille, St. Quentin, and other places. Seeing no hope for themselves in France, they debated what course to pursue. They made inquiries, in the first place, as to the state of trade at Nottingham and in other parts of England. A majority of them were satisfied that nothing except personal safety was to be gained by returning to England. They then assembled at the Basse Ville, at Calais, and appointed a Committee to manage their case. The Committee interested the British Consul, the British Chaplain, and two or three influential British residents at Calais, in their proceedings, and the first-mentioned public functionary undertook to lay before the Government any representation the workmen might address to him. On the 21st of March the following memorial, signed by the Committee, was accordingly forwarded to Viscount Palmerston:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with the sentiments unanimously expressed at a meeting of the English workmen, convened for that purpose in the English church at St. Pierre les Calais, on this day, March 21, 1848, the following memorial is respectfully presented to your Lordships. The object of your memorialists is to direct your attention to the singular and painful circumstances in which they are placed by the changes which have been effected in the government of this country. The present state of money affairs in this country, added to the entire want of confidence in the public mind, has reduced trade in every department to a perfect stand, and consequently left your memorialists without the means of obtaining a livelihood for themselves and families; it is, also, with extreme regret they feel it their duty to inform your Lordships that recent events have called forth feelings of a hostile character on the part of the French towards the English, which we hoped had long ceased to exist, thus rendering our position one of both insecurity and destitution. We, therefore, implore you, as the rulers of the country which gave us birth, to take our case into your serious and immediate consideration. Gloomy as are our prospects here, we feel convinced that our return to England would present no brighter picture, as, from the paralysed state of trade there, it holds out not the slightest hope of our obtaining employment. If, therefore, we return to England, it will be with the certain prospect of becoming a burden to our countrymen, and inmates of the already too over-crowded workhouses. Having, therefore, put you in possession of the above facts, we take the liberty of suggesting the following plan, by which you can render us effectual assistance. The plan we propose is emigration to one of the British colonies (South Australia preferred), where workmen are scarce and labour wanted, our experience here having shown us the great advantage they possess who live under the protection of the British Government. We, your memorialists, pledge ourselves to be men of good moral character and industrious habits, in the full possession of health and strength, and men whose feelings revolt at the idea of becoming a burden to their native land. If, therefore, you can provide us with the means of free emigration, we shall cheerfully and gratefully accept them; but if, unfortunately, it is not in your power to grant our request on these conditions, we are quite willing to enter into an engagement to refund a part or whole of the expense incurred, after our arrival, in any way which you, in your discretion, may think fit. Should the prayer of your memorialists be granted, you will confer a benefit upon a body of men who will in after-life look back with heartfelt gratitude to those who now rule the destinies of their native land.—Signed on behalf of the meeting.

Before this document was received at the Foreign Office, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen had been formed in London to devise means for the relief of the English workmen expelled from France. Lord Palmerston forwarded it to that committee, with a notification that the Government would be glad to co-operate with them in the task of relieving the workmen in the manner they had themselves proposed. The result was that an emissary was despatched to Calais, and afterwards to Nottingham; and that a subscription of £600 was raised in the last-mentioned town to assist the intended emigrants. Arrangements were then made with the Emigration Board. The British Consul at Calais devoted his entire leisure to the duty of preparing them for their voyage. Local committees, to provide outfits, were formed by the British residents at Calais and Boulogne. Steamers were sent by the Government to bring the people to the Thames; and since April between 800 and 900 of these emigrants have been despatched from the Thames to Sydney, Port Philip, and to Adelaide.

It seems to us that all the parties in this interesting history deserve praise; but the workmen most of all. It also seems to us that we have, in this case, a glimpse of the true course to be pursued both in Emigration and Colonisation. Those who bear the heavy burden of poor-rates should consider whether they cannot hold out inducements to the swarm of able-bodied paupers that vainly demand employment in this country, but do not vainly demand food, to emigrate voluntarily to Australia or Canada. To banish the pauper against his consent, because he is a pauper— even with his own good in view as the object of his banishment—would be a tyranny that would be scouted by all classes in this country; but to show the pauper the good he may do himself by voluntary emigration, and to give him pecuniary assistance for that object, would not only be wise and generous to the pauper, but politic in those who pay poor-rates. To convert a dependent and demoralised pauper into an independent and honest labourer, is a task worthy of all praise. It is the task which must be accomplished, not alone for these 900 men of Nottingham, but for many thousands annually of the people of this country, if we intend to grapple, in reality, with the most interesting, as well as the most difficult, question of the age. We shall, doubtless, be enabled, at some future period, to calculate the exact cost of the experiment alluded to. The overburdened parishes of England may then, with the aid of the Government, be enabled to judge whether the experiment can be carried on to a larger extent.

INSURGENT PRISONERS IN PARIS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THEIR FAMILIES.

Not these the female fiends, who, sword in hand,
Stood on the Barricades of "Red" July,
And scatter'd murder o'er the bleeding land—
Not these the frenzy-fired, who raised the cry
Of death and pillage, and with furious wrath
Committed deeds too hideous for a name.
No, they were few; and upon Mercy's path
Crowds of good women blushed to hear their shame.
Woman may err—woman may give her mind
To evil thoughts, and lose her pure estate;
But for one woman who affronts her kind
By wicked passions and remorseless hate,
A thousand make amends in age and youth,
By heavenly Pity, by sweet Sympathy;—
By patient kindness, by enduring Truth,
By love, supremest in adversity.
There is the task to succour the distress'd,
To feed the hungry, to console the sad;
To pour the balm upon the wounded breast,
And find dear Pity even for the bad.
Blessings on Women! In the darkest day
Their love shines brightest. In the perilous hour
Their weak hands glow with strength our feuds to stay.
Blessings upon them! and when Wrath would shower
Its condemnation on the few that err'd,
Let it be calm, and cease the world to vex;
And for the good to admiration stirr'd,
Forgive them all, and bless their gentler sex.

C. M.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SQUADRON OF EXERCISE.—The *St. Vincent*, 120 guns; *Prince Regent*, 92; *Bellerophon*, 80; *Blenheim*, 55; *Amphion*, 34; *Tweed*, 18; *Pilot*, 12; *Frolic*, 16; *Helena*, 16, and *Racer*, 12, were off Portland at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, making westward.

The *Hermes* steam sloop, navigated by C. Bellamy, Esq., the second master attendant of Portsmouth Dockyard, left that harbour on Monday night for the Clyde, to rig and navigate her Majesty's new screw frigate *Dauntless*, of 24 guns, to Portsmouth. The *Hermes* embarked the extra men who assisted in navigating the *Colossus*, 80-gun ship, for Pembroke.

INVALID DEPOT.—One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two invalids, waiting their final discharge from their respective regiments, are now at Chatham, where their cases will be decided on by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, for the purpose of being placed on the pension list. That Board granted pensions to near 5000 men during the year 1847.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon, on behalf of the funds of King's College Hospital, was preached by the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.A., at the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand. A very eloquent appeal was made, and at the conclusion of Divine service a liberal collection was made in aid of the hospital.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The eighteenth country meeting of members of the Association will open at Swansea on Wednesday, the 9th of August. The most active preparations are making in that town under the auspices of the mayor, and a liberal subscription has been entered into for defraying the expenses of receiving the association in a fitting manner.

The Emigration Commission on Tuesday last appointed a vessel to be despatched from Deptford on the 21st of August, with 400 emigrants, to Twofold Bay, New South Wales. On the 28th of August, a like number will be despatched from Adelaide, South Australia; making a total of 1400 emigrants, exclusive of children, to leave London during the ensuing month.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris continues tranquil, as far as such a state is consistent with the periodical recurrence of vague apprehensions of danger from the dreaded *ouvriers*. On Friday, the 14th (the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile), these fears of violence had assumed such gravity, that the troops of the line and National Guards were held in readiness to act; but the day passed over without any disturbance occurring. Open insurrection, therefore, was not feared; secret plots and conspiracies were what was apprehended.

Attempts at assassination still continued. The night sentinels forming the outposts of the camps and the detached forts were frequently fired at, and sometimes killed. A soldier was thus killed at the camp of St. Maur.

Within the last fortnight the emigration of people from Paris has assumed formidable dimensions. All the *employés* in the passport offices have been instructed to discharge the requisite business. At the Préfecture of Police there has been daily a *queue* of several hundred yards in length.

The severity of martial law was much relaxed in Paris, but the utmost vigilance was exercised at the barriers in searching all carriages suspected or capable of containing arms and ammunition. No day passed without the detection of attempts to convey ball cartridges to the insurgents still concealed in the environs of the capital. In the interior of Paris the authorities were devising and enforcing measures for preventing the misuse of the ammunition supplied to the National Guards. In short, although there was an apparent revival of confidence, the Government was unremittingly watchful and active in its efforts to ensure the public safety.

The Committees of the National Assembly have advanced considerably the examination of the proposed constitution during the last week. Three committees have concluded their labours, and four have appointed their delegates to the commission on the constitution.

Some short time since, M. Prudhon (of Communist notoriety) proposed in the National Assembly that all proprietors of house or landed property be deprived of one-third of the income arising therefrom, and that the produce of that confiscation should be divided between the State and the occupying tenants. This strange proposition was, instead of being instantly scouted, as strangely referred for consideration to committee, that of finance. Being called upon by the committee, on Saturday last, to explain the nature of his proposition, and to state grounds for its adoption, he entered upon the subject at considerable length. He styled his proposition an "organization of a reciprocal credit between citizens." He defined his mechanism of credit by saying that although he would confiscate one-third of all income, all exchangeable articles would diminish in value in the same proportion, and that, consequently, the means of each individual would suffer no diminution. Thus an immense capital of circulation would be formed. M. Prudhon admitted, however, that his system might be accused of establishing a privilege in favour of the labouring classes, as no deduction is made by it from their wages; but this favour, he added, was intended to be only temporary, and was excusable in consequence of the extreme distress of that class. Having been pressed by several members of the committee to explain the spirit of his proposition in formal terms, M. Prudhon expressed himself in nearly the following words:—"I am neither a Communist nor a Socialist. I am opposed to a progressive scale of taxation. I believe, however, that property will suffer the fate of Christianity, which is wearing out, and will wear out. It will not be more than a certain time to last—perhaps three hundred years. I wish to accelerate the demise of property, but I do not wish to exhaust its life all at once. It is for that reason that I take only one-third of its income, without prejudice to what I shall propose subsequently."

No member of the committee having supported M. Prudhon's proposition, M. Garnier-Pagès moved that the reporter be appointed to recommend its rejection by the National Assembly. Several members, and amongst them M. Thiers, declared, however, that the question having been raised, it ought to be fully discussed. It was accordingly resolved that the propositions brought forward by M. Prudhon should be thoroughly discussed, and that it was expedient that all those anti-social doctrines, which are sought to be propagated by all possible means amongst the mass of the population, should be publicly discussed, because, being calculated to maintain ideas the most insensate, and the most subversive of all order and security in the minds of the people, it was imperative that their falsehood and their atrocity be demonstrated.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday morning published a decree for the loan of 150,000,000 of francs from the Bank of France, and the treaty on which it is founded, by which the minister is authorised to contract such loan, and as security to transfer to the Bank 75,000,000 of stock from the sinking fund, and to sell to the Bank certain forests of the state for the remaining 75 millions. The loan is to be advanced thus: 75 millions in 1848, and 75 millions in 1849. The amount payable in 1848 is to be paid in equal thirds in July, August, and September, and that of 1849 at the rate of twenty-five millions a month from 1st of January. If the sale of the forests by the Bank produce a loss, the Treasury is to reimburse it; if a profit, the amount of profit is to be paid to the Treasury, the Bank merely taking the sale as a security for its advance. The rate of interest is fixed at 4 per cent. The loan of the seventy-five millions made on the security of the sinking fund to be repaid in 1850, and the other seventy-five millions by sales of the forests.

The table of the receipts of indirect taxes for the first six months of the present year has also been published, and shows a decrease of 61,818,000f. Compared with 1846 there is a decrease of 67,652,000f.

The following decree, signed by General Cavaignac, President of the Council of Ministers, appeared on Monday:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.
"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"In the name of the French People.

"The President of the Council of Ministers, charged with the Executive Government, after having consulted the Council, decrees—

"Citizen Marie is appointed Minister of Justice in place of Citizen Bethmont, whose state of health does not permit him to continue his labours, and whose resignation is accepted. Citizen Bastide, Minister of Marine, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of General Bedeau, who cannot perform his functions, in consequence of wounds received in the days of June, and whose resignation is accepted. Captain Verninac, of the Navy, is appointed Minister of Marine, in place of Citizen Bastide, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"The President of the Council of Ministers charged with the Executive Government,

"Paris, July 17."

E. CAVIGNAC.

The disarming of the National Guard of Lyons (which is to be immediately reorganised) was proceeding without opposition. Crapé had been attached to some of the muskets surrendered, as a sign of mourning; and many of the National Guards, who would not themselves surrender their arms, sent them to the Mayor by their wives or children. The Minister of War received, on Sunday afternoon, the following telegraphic despatch from the General commanding at Lyons:—"The number of arms, distributed or plundered since February, consisted of 35,404 muskets and 1160 carbines; 32,861 muskets and 654 carbines have been recovered, and I trust that we shall succeed in effecting a complete disarmament."

In order as much as possible to extend employment to the well-disposed operatives in Paris, the Minister of Public Works has resolved that the two million of francs (£80,000) voted by the National Assembly for supplying the *matriel* for working the railroad from Versailles to Chartres, which is shortly to be opened, shall be expended among the manufacturers of the capital and the suburbs who have received orders to supply the locomotives and tenders, the carriages, waggons, and trucks. It is expected that those orders will give employment to a number of operatives who are now existing on an allowance from the Government, in many cases insufficient for the support of their families.

On Monday the Finance Committee took into consideration the proposition of M. Prudhon with respect to landlords and tenants.

M. Thiers declared that the whole proposition was a most fallacious and perfidious one. It was a flagrant injustice and spoliation.

M. Thiers was appointed to draw up the report of the committee on the proposition.

The following is a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in each battalion of the Garde Mobile:—"1st battalion, 6 killed, including 1 captain, 16 wounded, 27 missing; 2nd battalion, 6 killed, 6 wounded, 9 missing; among the wounded are Commandant Clary and Captain-Adjutant-Major Bernard; the wound of the latter causes the greatest alarm. 3rd battalion, no killed, no wounded, 22 missing; this battalion was but little engaged. 4th battalion, 4 killed, 26 wounded, 15 missing; the Commandant, M. Thunot, is among the wounded. 5th battalion, 5 killed, 46 wounded, 6 missing; 6th battalion, stationed at Rouen, had only a detachment at Paris, 2 wounded; 7th battalion, 6 killed, 54 wounded, 4 missing; several of the wounded underwent amputation, and some subsequently died. 8th battalion, 4 killed, 24 wounded; an officer severely wounded. 9th battalion, six killed, twenty-four wounded, fourteen missing; 10th battalion, three killed, ten wounded, five missing; 11th battalion, 2 killed, 4 wounded, 15 missing; 12th battalion, 10 killed, 39 wounded; the chef de bataillon, 2 lieutenants, and a sub-lieutenant are among the wounded. 13th battalion, 11 killed, 56 wounded; a chef de bataillon, a lieutenant, and sub-lieutenant are among the wounded. 14th battalion, 5 killed, 17 wounded, 22 missing; 15th battalion, 4 killed, 19 wounded, 1 missing; 16th battalion, not known; the Commandant Cipollone and Captain-Adjutant-Major Farey, of the 9th regiment, were killed at the taking of the barricades. 17th battalion, 6 killed, 14 wounded; 18th battalion, not exactly known; 19th battalion, 6 killed, 32 wounded, 3 missing; 20th battalion, 14 killed, 25 wounded—among the killed were 3 captains and 1 lieutenant, among the wounded the chef de bataillon and 2 lieutenants; 21st battalion, 5 killed, 19 wounded, 10 missing; 22nd battalion, 4 killed, 2

The Bill granting 300,000f. as an encouragement to the fine arts and *belles lettres* was adopted without discussion.

The discussion on the Bill for erecting a monument to the late Archbishop of Paris was opened by the President, who read a letter from the clergy of Paris, thanking the Assembly for the marks of sympathy which it had manifested towards the late lamented pastor, and requesting to have the statue erected in the cathedral of Notre Dame.

After some observations from MM. Babaud Larivière, Coquerel, Bousquet, and M. Lagrange, who concluded his speech by observing that the best means of manifesting an inclination to adopt measures of conciliation was to erect the monument on the very spot where the Archbishop was mortally wounded, and inscribe thereon the words—"In France all citizens are brothers and friends," the general discussion was declared closed; and when the articles had been brought forward, M. Delongrais proposed to substitute the words—"In the Cathedral of Notre Dame" for "in the Pantheon."

This amendment was adopted almost unanimously, as were also all the articles.

A short discussion arose as to the cost of the monument, when, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, a sum of 50,000 francs was voted out of the budget of 1848.

TUESDAY.—The discussion on the question of rendering education in military schools gratuitous, which occupied the Assembly to-day, assumed a most tumultuous character; the President was twice obliged to suspend the sitting. At last, the Minister of War proposed that the measure, which was to take effect on the 1st October, 1848, should not come into operation until 1850, and this amendment was carried by a majority of 406 to 135. The Assembly afterwards adjourned amidst the greatest agitation.

WEDNESDAY.—At half-past two o'clock, M. Portalis, Vice-President, took the chair.

The ballot for the election of a President in the place of M. Marie commenced, and gave the following results:—

Number of voters	.. .. .. .. ..	781
Absolute majority	.. .. .. .. ..	391
M. Marrast obtained	.. .. .. .. ..	386 votes
M. Lacrosse	.. .. .. .. ..	341
M. Bac	.. .. .. .. ..	37

None of the candidates having obtained the absolute majority, another ballot took place:—

Number of voters	.. .. .. .. ..	765
Absolute majority	.. .. .. .. ..	383
M. Marrast obtained	.. .. .. .. ..	411 votes
M. Lacrosse	.. .. .. .. ..	334
M. Bac	.. .. .. .. ..	20

M. Marrast was proclaimed President for the ensuing month.

The Assembly afterwards resumed the discussion on the second article of the project of decree relative to the free admission into the military schools.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 12th state that the report of an alleged indisposition of the Queen was unfounded. A telegraphic despatch, which was received in the morning, from La Granja, stated that her Majesty enjoyed perfect health, but that, at the suggestion of her physicians, she had been obliged to deprive herself of her favourite exercise on horseback. The Infanta, sister of the King, who had been stripped of her titles and honours in consequence of her marriage with M. Guenly Rente, declared that she had been deceived, and demanded that her marriage should be declared null and void. M. Guenly Rente had been sent out of Valladolid, where he had retired with the Infanta. The reports of the political chiefs of Valladolid, Burgos, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, mentioned that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in those provinces. In the district of Estella, a flying column had surprised a factious band, and seized the horse of its chief, named Aguirre. A bulletin of the Captain-General of Catalonia, dated the 8th inst., announced that the revoltors had formed into small bands, and dispersed through the country, and that the presence of Cabrera had hitherto produced no effect.

The Committee appointed by the Government at Madrid, for the examination and settlement of questions relative to the church and ecclesiastical property, having decided against the alienation of the property of the four military orders, the *Gazette* on the 13th published a Royal decree directing the immediate suspension of its sale. The *Heraldo* announces an improvement in the prospects of the Bank of San Fernando.

According to the latest advices, the Carlist insurrection in Spain seems to be crushed. Two generals, three colonels, and 150 soldiers of the army, have taken refuge on the French territory.

BELGIUM.

We regret to observe that much distress prevails in Belgium. One of the local papers thus describes the state of things:—"Thousands of men out of work are daily parading the streets of Ghent, driven from their cottages by hunger and distress, and who, after having passed the day in our streets and public places, return home in despair. Half of our manufactures are suspended, and the other half are at work only three or four days a week. Not one of our master masons and carpenters has employment for one-fourth of the men he was able to engage last year. The retailers in every trade sell only one-fourth of the goods they have been hitherto able to dispose of. The sculptors, painters, and other artists, have their studios crowded with their productions, which no one will purchase at any price. In fine, there is in all ranks and all classes a reduced state of things which has become intolerable. The sole idea of economy pervades the minds of all classes, and cries of distress are the only echoes to the Ministerial songs of joy."

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEMONTE AND LOMBARDY.—The Archbishop of Milan has offered the Government a part of the silver utensils belonging to the churches, as a loan to be employed in the support of the poor, the wounded, and other beneficent acts. He has addressed a circular for this purpose to the curates of his diocese. The Provisional Government of Lombardy have addressed their thanks to the Archbishop for his patriotic offer. Advices from Venice state that that city is well provided, that the sea is open, and that she has 70 armed vessels and 1000 cannon at her disposal. Pepe has all his troops under arms, and ready to march at the first signal from the Piedmontese.

Accounts to the 13th, from the head-quarters of Charles Albert, state, though much marching and counter-marching had taken place, no actual advance towards the Adige had been made. The army was in force in the vicinity of Mantua, and indications were given that the King meant to establish the blockade of that place. No event of any importance had occurred in the camp for several days.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome show that the municipal authorities of that city, like those of Paris, are exceedingly perplexed by the conduct of the operations employed by them on the public works. These ungrateful subjects refuse to execute the task work allotted to them on the most frivolous pretences, although the municipality pays at the rate of 600 scudi *per diem* for their maintenance. The municipality has issued a manifesto refusing to grant any further pay to the unmarried workmen, who have an opportunity of enrolling themselves in the army. In other respects Rome is tranquil.

NAPLES.—Intelligence from Naples states that there is reason to believe that order will be speedily re-established in the three Calabrias. A telegraphic despatch, received at Naples on the 6th, announced that the Royal troops were about to enter Cosenza.

SICILY.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Naples, the 13th, has been received through the medium of the Paris papers, announcing that the Duke of Genoa, second son of Charles Albert, has been unanimously elected King of Sicily.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—INSTALLATION OF THE VICAR OF THE EMPIRE, AND DISSOLUTION OF THE DIET.—The Vicar of the Empire was solemnly installed at a meeting of the National Assembly held on the 12th inst. The President of the Assembly (M. Von Gagern) having addressed the Archduke, and the Vicar of the Empire having replied, the Archduke returned to his hotel, and was waited upon by a deputation of the Diet, consisting of the President, the envoys of Wurttemberg, Hanover, and the Free Towns. With these gentlemen he repaired forthwith to the palace of the Diet, where the whole of the members and a great concourse of strangers were assembled. An address was read to him by the President.

After the usual felicitations and protestations of sincere joy usual in such documents, and enumerating the functions of the Diet, it declared:—"The Diet, in the name of the German Governments, resigns these attributes into the hands of the Provisional Central Government: it resigns them into the hands of your Imperial Highness, with confident hope that great results will ensue for the unity, power, and liberty of Germany; that order and legality will be revived throughout the German States, and that the German people will enjoy enduring peace and concord. The German Governments, which have no object but the real interests of the people, hasten to offer their co-operation to every arrangement of the central authority that has in view the power of Germany at home and abroad. This declaration is the last act of the Germanic Diet, the functions of which now cease."

The Archduke said, in his reply, of which he handed a written copy to the President:—"The promptitude with which the Diet has offered its congratulations on this, to me, memorable day, deserves my gratitude. I accept the constitutional attributes which have hitherto appertained to the Diet. I see, in the confidence reposed in the Vicar of the Empire by the German Government, a guarantee for the future prosperity of Germany." Frankfort was brilliantly illuminated at night. The Archduke, accompanied by the two burgomasters of Frankfort, drove through the town, and expressed himself much gratified with the spectacle.

On the 13th the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, arrived in Frankfort, to visit the Vicar of the Empire.

On the 14th, in the National Assembly, the declaration of the King of Hanover (referred to last week) was the subject of discussion. Numerous speakers denounced the above Monarch and his Government, whilst not one had the courage or the inclination to defend them. Finally, the following resolution was carried:—"The National Assembly decides that the central power be desired to demand from the Hanoverian Government the unconditional recognition of the central power, and of the law relating to it."

In the sitting of the 15th M. Wesendonck presented a motion to the effect that the central Provisional Power should repulse, by the intermediary of its responsible Ministers, the pretensions and threats of the Hanoverian Ministers. The deputies from Hanover presented a declaration in which they stated that they did not consider themselves to be deputies for a particular State, but deputies of the German people, and the terror of the Royal letter would not prevent them from fulfilling their duty towards Germany. A warm debate, during which many amendments to M. Wesendonck's motion were proposed, ensued. The Assembly did not consider this declaration of the Hanoverian deputies ex-

plicit enough. Ultimately the following amendment was put and adopted, M. Wesendonck abandoning his motion for it:—"The National Assembly decides that the central Provisional Power shall demand the recognition by Hanover of that power unconditionally." The Assembly then adopted the conclusions of the committee, declaring that the prohibition by Austria of the exportation of species was detrimental to the other German States and incompatible with the unity of Germany. The King of Bavaria and the Duke of Nassau had also arrived in Frankfort.

The President of the National Assembly read an announcement on the part of the Administrator (the Arch-Duke John), in which he formally declared the necessity of returning to Vienna on that day (the 15th), in order to open the Austrian Parliament on the 18th, and afterwards to deposit his charge in the Emperor's hands. His Royal Highness was to return in a short time.

The President read also the document formally appointing the Ministers:—

1. Deputy Antony Von Schmerling, late President of the Diet, to be Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs.

2. John Gustavus Heckscher, advocate, from Hamburg, to be Minister of Justice.

3. General Peucker, to be Minister of War.

The President then read a manifesto from the Administration, calling upon the people to have confidence in their representatives, and to await with patience the result of their labours, and they would soon see the liberty of Germany consolidated on a firm basis.

Heckscher and Schmerling then separately addressed the Assembly, stating their feelings on accepting their respective posts—the responsibility of such offices, and their zeal, &c., for the German cause. Peucker happened to be absent at the moment.

The debate on the report of the committee of armed forces was then re-commenced, and after an animated discussion a division took place.

The modified motion on which the Assembly divided was as follows:—

"The National Assembly resolves to refer the report of the committee of armed forces of July 1, and the supplementary clauses of July 7, to the provisional central power, and to empower the Central Government to carry out the proposals contained in the report and the supplementary clauses, so that the amount of the armed force shall be increased up to a levy of two per cent. on the present population."

Ayes 303
Noes 149

Estimating the population at 45,000,000, the armed force will comprise 900,000, as was originally suggested.

Rieser's motion, also, for making the new enrolment universal, without any exceptional privileges and exemptions, was carried.

BAVARIA.—From Munich is communicated the intelligence that the bust of Luther is at last admitted into the Bavarian Walhalla, from which its absence has excited so many comments in Germany. It is placed between those of Holbein and Copernicus.

AUSTRIA.

The minister Dobhoff, in obedience to the commission of his Imperial Highness the Archduke John, Regent of the Empire, was taking the necessary steps for the formation of a new ministry. The task was a difficult one; but at the present moment, previous to the opening of the National Parliament, every means was taken to abridge the provisional state, and to open the constituted Diet at the appointed time, which, in its combination, was expected to be a guarantee for the security and confidence of the people. Up to the 12th inst., however, the new ministry had not been formed, at least had not been announced in Vienna. Upon that day the lately convoked Diet held its second preparatory meeting, at which business of a merely preliminary nature was discussed. A stormy debate ensued respecting the compulsory use in the Diet of the German language; finally the question was left unsettled.

PRUSSIA.

On the 12th the National Assembly discussed the proposition of M. Jacobi (mentioned last week) relative to the nomination by the Frankfort Parliament of a Vicar of the Empire. The debate invested this proposition with an importance which it did not possess in principle; in fact, the discussion was nothing less than a strife between the antagonist principles of Monarchy and republicanism, towards the latter of which the proposition of Jacobi tended. The proposition was thrown out by 236 voices against 55, 48 members being absent.

M. Haussmann, the Minister of Finance, in the previous day's sitting, stated that the public debt of Prussia, in the previous day's sitting, amounted to 205,000,000 dollars, did not amount to more than 126,000,000 dollars, being a decrease in 28 years of 87,000,000 dollars. M. Haussmann added, that the domains of the State, not including the woods and forests, were undoubtedly far more than sufficient to cover the whole public debt of Prussia. We have therefore passed (said the Minister) from the olden times to the new, in a financial state which is without parallel under analogous circumstances.

The project of law authorising the levy of a forced loan contains the following plan:—The voluntary loan paying five per cent. interest on deposits will be closed on the 10th of August; if by that day it has not reached the sum of 15,000,000 thalers, a forced loan paying 3½ per cent. on the deposits will be opened. To this loan all Prussian subjects possessing a property above the *minimum* of 4000 thalers will be compelled to contribute; but any contribution they may have made to the voluntary loan will be allowed to them in reduction of their quota. The lowest contribution to be received from a property below and up to 8000 thalers is fixed at 5-10ths per cent.; from 40,000 to 60,000 thalers, it is one per cent.; from 350,000 thalers to 400,000 thalers, 1-9-10ths per cent.; for properties above 400,000 thalers, two per cent. is the highest contribution that can be levied. Between these several points there is a graduated scale of percentages.

General Bulow has been sent on a special mission to Vienna and Frankfort, the object of which is to ascertain and define clearly the position Prussia is to hold in connexion with the central Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Confederation has established an active military force on the frontiers of France, which has succeeded in arresting several individuals, supposed to have been engaged in the late insurrections in Paris and Marseilles. They have been handed over to the French *gendarmerie*.

HUNGARY.

The differences between Hungary and Croatia are becoming more and more complicated. In the last sitting of the Diet of Agram (Croatia), when the question was started that there was a want of adequate funds for sending troops to the threatened quarters, all the deputies, and even the auditors, rose to offer voluntary contributions—several giving 500, 1000, and 2000 florins. The ladies followed the example, and gave watches, chains, rings, and other precious trinkets, so that in a few minutes, besides other objects of value, no less than 15,356 florins were collected.

The Hungarian ministry, on its side, does not appear inclined to make any concession.

In the meantime, at various points, sanguinary encounters have taken place between the Hungarian troops and the Slavonian insurgents. In Carlowitz, a fearful bloody engagement has taken place, and the whole city is now standing in flames. In Neusatz, also, there have been bloody scenes. In Agram numerous arrests have been made. The Hungarian soldiery, who are now divided into three encampments, number 25,000 men, but the ministry have resolved to raise an additional levy of 200,000 men.

THE PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

From Wallachia we learn that Prince Bibesco has resigned, and his pachalik has become a Republic. On the 25th ult. he convoked the new Ministry and principal citizens, gave them in writing his formal act of abdication, and received passports for Cronstadt. The Provisional Government and National Guards enjoyed the confidence of the people in general, and there was no thought of any reactionary movement in favour of the deposed Prince at present.

Letters from Bucharest of the 1st instant state that the Government had been informed two days before that the Russian army had passed the Pruth, but had received orders to halt at six posts from Jokshan, probably in consequence of the voluntary abdication of the Hospodar. It is generally believed that Prince Alexander Ghika will be appointed chief of the new Government, if the Ottoman Porte authorise him to return to Wallachia, whence he is banished.

Accounts from Jassy, in Moldavia, of 26th June, announce that Talad-Esfendi had sent a courier to Constantinople to determine the Porte to order troops to the principalities. General Duhamel informed the Turkish Commissary that 25,000 Russians would pass the Pruth. Farther accounts to the 3d inst. mention that on that afternoon the Russians advanced to within a league of the town, and established their head-quarters in the domain of Prince Rossnowan. They were expected there on the following day. The Prince was seriously ill of the cholera. Tranquillity reigned in the town.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 5th inst. have been received this week. That being the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, no papers were published.

The official proclamation of peace with Mexico was still delayed by the non-arrival at Washington of the commissioner, Mr. Sievier. At the date of the last account, however, that functionary had reached Vera Cruz, and was immediately to embark for New Orleans.

Congress had passed the new postal law, and the same had been signed by the President, and had gone into operation. This measure, it will be remembered, was brought forward in consequence of the heavy postage charged upon letters received by American built steamers into this country. The operation of the bill is simply that a postage of 25 cents is now levied upon all British letters received at the ports of the United States by British steamers, instead of five cents, as formerly charged. It is to be hoped that this law will not long remain in force, and that some amicable arrangement will be come to by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico this week mention that after twice tendering his resignation of the Presidency, General Herrera consented to accept it. Before he did this there were already nine candidates for the Provisional Presidency.

In his address he promises that his administration shall cultivate friendship with the United States, "with the loyalty proper for a civilised people, just in its policy and frank in its purposes." He expresses the hope that his Government "will be able to maintain the dignity of the Republic, and preserve the utmost harmony with all foreign nations."



GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.—THE PROCESSION TO THE TOURNAMENT.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.
On Friday last, this fine ancestral seat was the scene of a picturesque *fête*, given in aid of the funds of the Royal Kent Dispensary. Charlton is just the domain for such an entertainment; and the motive of its truly noble and benevolent owner, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, in placing his grounds at the disposal of the Charity, cannot be too highly commended. Three years since, the excellent Baronet gave up his estate for a similar purpose: the result replenished the treasury of the Dispensary; and the proceeds of this year's festival must be alike cheering. It presented, moreover, novel features of attraction, so as to enable us to illustrate the gay scenes.

The Lodge gates were opened at twelve o'clock, and the *fête* commenced at one. We have not space to enumerate the amusements, but must glance at a few of them. Music, of course, formed a prominent feature; and there were provided the Royal Artillery Band, the Royal Marine Band, and the brass band of the Royal Sappers and Miners. In the course of the afternoon was given a concert by the Chorus Singers of Her Majesty's theatre, under the superintendence of M. Maretzki; and they sang glees and madrigals, and other songs of the olden time, with beautiful effect. Then Mr. Sedgwick's concertina quartett party discoursed their soft music; and a party of singers in Pyrenean costumes sang some characteristic melodies; and Herr Von Joel, the German *sifleur*, and his son, commenced a sort of rivalry with "the pretty warbling choir" in the leafy orchestra of Charlton.

The Park and Grounds were also appropriated very ingeniously to a chivalric display, got up by Mr. Batty and his *troupe*, with his stud of horses, ponies, camels, &c., who must really have enjoyed their emancipation from the heat and gas-light of Astley's Amphitheatre.

At about two o'clock there was a grand Historical Procession of the whole of Batty's Company and Stud, in the following order—

Advanced Military Guard, eight deep.
Band of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

Two Trumpeters on Horseback.

TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

Two Banner Men.

Two Knights on Caparisoned Horses, Earl of OXFORD and Earl of SURREY.

Two LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

Banner Men on Horses.

Royal Artillery Band.

Two Court Fools, in ancient party-coloured dresses, one seated on a diminutive pony, the other on an ass.

DANCING GIRLS, dressed in character, with baskets of flowers; and advancing in figured movements, under the direction of a ballet-master.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,

Seated on a milk-white steed, dressed in a costume of purple velvet, brilliantly embossed, and wearing a crown; Her Majesty was shaded by a silken canopy, borne by four pedestrian attendants, and accompanied by Ladies of Honour on horseback, and Court Pages.

TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

Two Knights, Earl PERCY and Lord STANLEY.

Royal Marine Band.

TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

A CAMEL, caparisoned in the style of the Desert bearing an Egyptian, in Eastern costume.

Two Banner Men on Horseback.
Two Knights armed cap-a-pie, DORSET and RATCLIFFE
Two Banner Men on Horseback.
TWO LADIES ON HORSEBACK.
Four Mounted Foresters.

Two Banner Men.

FIGURATIVE CAR, drawn by four beautiful cream-coloured ponies, sustaining in the centre (living figures) Britannia, supported by the Four Seasons.

Four Pages.

Two Banner Men on Horseback.

Two Knights on Horseback.

Mounted Knights, and attendant Banner Men.

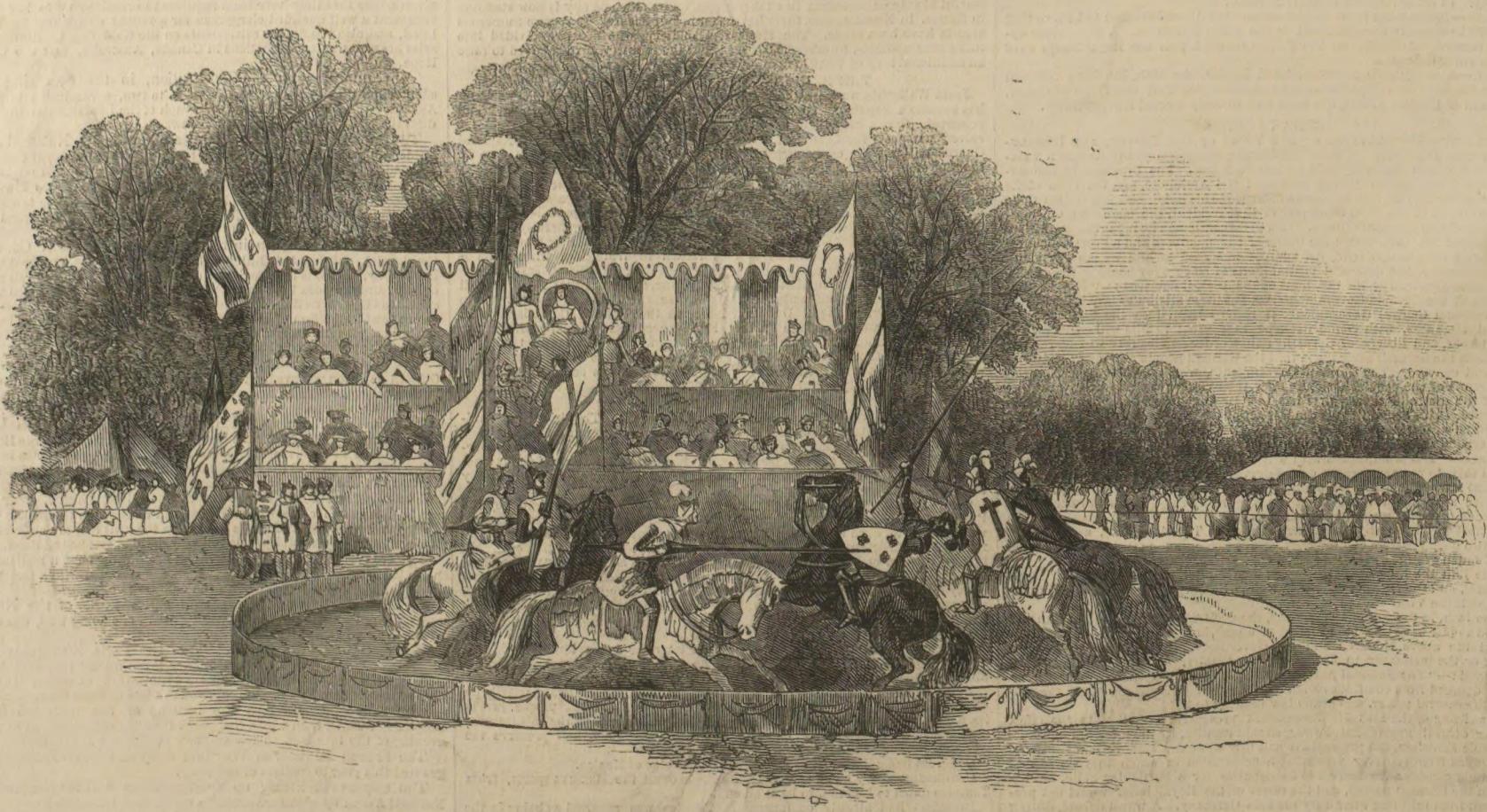
Thus, the pageant advanced across the lawn, in front of the fine old mansion, to "the lists" in the Park, where gallant knights charged each other, were by turns unhorsed, and returned to the fray, thus converting Charlton into a "Field of Cloth of Gold." Our Artist has portrayed this pair of picturesque scenes—the Procession and the Tournament.

Then followed a series of Scenes of the Circle, including some clever equestrian feats by Batty's *artistes*, besides triumphs of equitation and strength, dancing on the tight-rope, &c. But the most characteristic display was an equestrian pageant by eight horses, with their dames and cavaliers in costumes of the *moyen age*, who thus danced quadrilles with astonishing grace.

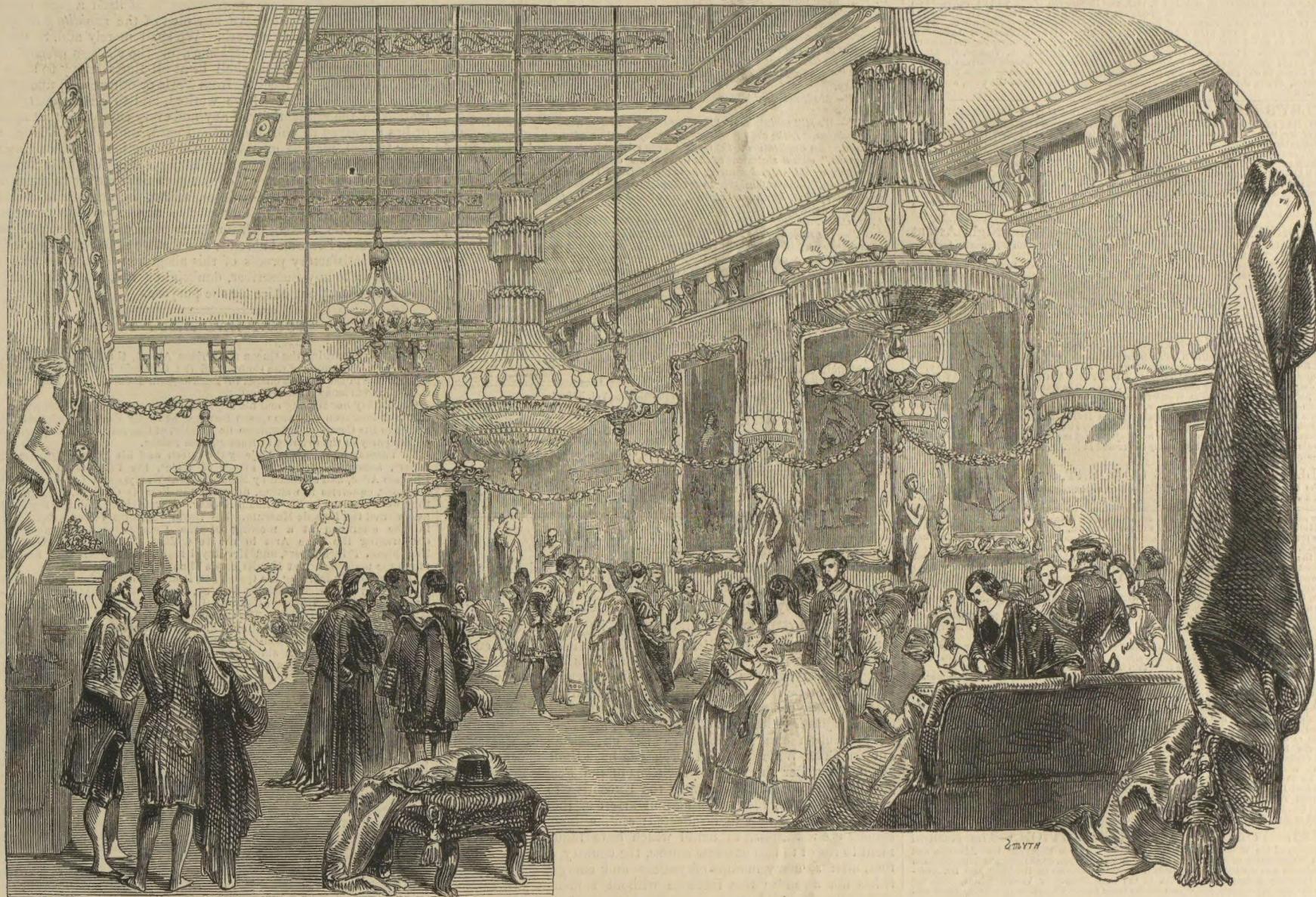
And thus the gay round of pastimes, not forgetting some taking imitations of old English sports, was kept up till seven o'clock, when the *fête* closed.

There could not have been fewer than 12,000 visitors during the day; so that we conclude the proceeds to be a considerable addition to the Dispensary funds.

There was one omission, the cause of which was a very severe affliction. Mr. T. Thompson had been advertised to give his "classic marble groupings, or



THE TOURNAMENT IN THE PARK.



THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S COSTUME BALL, AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.—THE SCULPTURE GALLERY.

living statues," but was prevented by an attack of paralysis on the day preceding the *fête*.

We must add a few words of the beautiful locality, with its "ancient pictorial pile of building," says the pretty "Pictorial Guide to Eltham Palace," "belonging to no pure architectural style, erected by Sir Adam Newton in the reign of James the First. It is perched upon a hill of gradual ascent, and commands the noble prospect of the Thames. It is of red brick, faced here and there with stone, with an open balustrade running round its summit; above this ornamental parapet may be seen straggling groups of clustered chimneys, and two small towers that surmount the projecting wings of the principal front, and agreeably diversify the general outline. The entrance is ornamented in a style both varied and elaborate, which, though displaying great incongruity in its various parts, puts forth strong claims to our approval by reason of its admirable picturiness. This would appear to have been the one great aim of the architects of the Elizabethan period. In this centre part we have dwarfish columns and deep bay windows, garnished with heraldic ornaments and grotesque devices, producing great variety of parts, yet leaving no one blank upon which the eye might light and there repose."

The interior has a large manorial hall, with music gallery; a noble staircase; snug wainscoted parlours, and long oak-lined galleries, with antique windows and quaintly-moulded ceilings; and we rejoice to say that Sir Thomas Wilson is a man of taste, to appreciate these olden features, and delights in restoring them from the disfigurements of his predecessors.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

Our illustration is taken from the second act of Mr. Bayle Bernard's favourite drama "Lucille," one of the best pieces of its class that we have. The scene is from the second act, and introduces *De Vavasour* (Mr. Howe), *Lucille* (Mrs. Keeley), and *Julia* (Miss Mary Keeley).

The appearance of these artistes, who commenced the season there on Monday, is a source of great attraction. Mr. Keeley has been playing in Morton's farce

of the "Thumping Legacy," and he and his wife in the "Post of Honour," one of the Lyceum successes during their management.

The house has been elegantly fitted up, and is one of the most comfortable theatres in the metropolis.

GRAND FÊTE AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.

ONE of the most amiable concents of the present fashionable season is the giving of magnificent *fêtes*, with the excellent motive of benefiting our artisans, by creating an instant demand for manufactures of a very costly character. Such are the Fancy Dress and Costume Balls, of which there has been a greater number this season than we ever remember. The working of the good is simply this:—The distinguished personages who thus throw open their mansions, enjoin that every visitor appear in a fancy or historical costume, the supply of which causes abundant employment in Spitalfields and other seats of manufacture. Milliners, tailors, hosiers, bootmakers, embroiderers, jewellers, cutlers, and a host of other trades are thus set to work, and much indirect good is unquestionably produced by this novel means of giving a stimulus to artistic skill.

On Tuesday evening, the 11th, Holderness House, the mansion of the Marquis of Londonderry, in Park-lane, was the scene of one of these magnificent *rénunions*, suggested by the recent Spitalfields Ball, the great feature of which entertainment—the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England—was arranged by the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Holderness House has long been celebrated for these displays of ingenuity and fine taste; but never had the *fête* of Tuesday week been equalled within its beautiful salons. The whole of the interior of the mansion was brilliantly decorated for the occasion; and the Sculpture Gallery, wherein the Ball took place, presented a superb scene.

There were about 1000 members of the leading aristocracy present. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England were among the earliest arrivals, and assembled in the gallery.

Irrespective of the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England, the

noble hostess arranged for this especial occasion a Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of France.

Every guest was attired either in fancy dress or uniform. The Marchioness of Londonderry wore a most superb costume, consisting of a petticoat of rich white satin, with deep gold and silver lame; a kirtle, or upper robe, of the finest ermine, embroidered with fleurs-de-lis and gold dragons, and clasped down the sides with broad bands of red velvet, covered with jewels; a train of cloth of gold, lined with white satin, and edged with heavy gold twist; and a broad waistband of magnificent jewels. Her Ladyship's head-dress consisted of an imperial crown of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, turquoises, &c., with long Gothic plait, equally covered with precious stones. The top of the dress was adorned with a broad chain of jewels, with hanging open sleeves of ermine, looped up with diamonds.

The Marquis of Londonderry was attired in the full uniform of an English general of cavalry, with the hussar jacket.

The dresses generally were of the most *recherché* character. Among the best fancy costumes were those of the Viscountess Villiers, and Captain Willes Johnson, R.N., the latter of whom personated a Chinese mandarin. Not the least interesting in the brilliant throng were the Lord Ernest Vane, youngest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, who personated a page in the costume of the period of Henry VIII.; and the infant Earl of Sunderland, the beautiful child of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford.

At eleven o'clock, the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England, headed by four or five of the 2nd Life Guards band playing a slow march, moved from the gallery down the grand staircase to the morning room. This quadrille was followed by that of the Queens of France; and both sets having been duly marshalled, they returned up stairs, and, passing through the suite of saloons, entered the gallery, where dancing was immediately commenced. The effect of this procession was exceedingly good.

After the fancy quadrilles, dancing was commenced by the general company, and the festivities were prolonged until an advanced hour on Wednesday morning.

Some beautiful photographs of the characters in the Quadrille of the Kings and Queens of England, taken from the life by Mr. Beard, Jun., were upon the tables in the principal saloon during the evening, and excited much interest.



SCENE FROM "LUCILLE," AT THE MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE EMIGRATION
CAUSE.—On MONDAY, 24th JULY, 1848, and During the Week, will be performed an entirely New Domestic Dramatic Sketch, in one act, entitled *EMIGRATION THE REMEDY*: intending to illustrate the advantages of Emigration and Colonisation. After which, Mr. A. Wigan's New FARCE, *LAW FOR LADIES*, To be followed by *MONSIEUR JACQUES*. To which will be added the PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, and other Entertainments. Principal Characters by Messrs. A. Wigan, Leigh Murray, Compton, A. Younge, Madams A. Wigan, Leigh Murray, and Miss St. George. Performance commences at Seven o'Clock. Stalls, 3s; Boxes, 2s 6d; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Half-price at Nine o'Clock.—Stalls, 2s; Boxes, 1s 6d. Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c. at the Box-office, from Eleven till Five, and at all the Libraries.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. A. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Chivalrous Spectacle of MARMION. First Appearance of Mr. Battie, highly-tranquillized Cavalry, except Lily.—MONDAY, JULY 24, and following evening, the Thirty-eighth time, the grand successful Spectacle of MARMION, or the Battle of Flodden Field. To be followed by Battie's incomparable SCENES of the ARENA. The Entertainments to conclude on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday with a favourite BALLET; on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday with a laughable FARCE. In consequence of the vast preparations necessary for the new grand Equestrian Dramatic Extravaganza-Pagant of LADY GODIVA, announced for this evening, it has been unavoidably postponed, but will be produced with great splendour on Monday next.—Box-office open from eleven till five.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

CREMORNE.—MONDAY, JULY 24.—Second Night Ascent of Lieut. GALE in the New Balloon, the "Royal Cremorne," with Fireworks from the Car by Mortram. Brilliant success of the new grand Ballet "Le Diable de Bois!"—Laurent's Band of Fifty Performers—Monstro Platform for Dancing—Tyrolean Band—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—River Esplanade—Wonderful Performances of the Silvani Troupe—Brilliant Illumination—Grand Pyrotechnic Display. Admission, 1s.

On TUESDAY, July 25, the First Grand JUVENILE FETE of the Season.—Balloon Day Ascent, and Descent of Parachutes piloted by Monkeys, shewing the principles of Garnevin, Cocking, and Hampton; Virginian Harmonists, with the celebrated Ceda; Innumerable Entertainments; Fireworks at Ten o'clock.—N.B. Venison in the Coffee-room daily.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The R celebrated ROBERT-HOUDIN will continue to give his extraordinary SOIRES FANTASTIQUES at this Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors open at 8, commences at Half-past 2 o'clock. The Entertainments will be varied; and each performance include The Wonderful Orange-tree; The Safety Casket; The Fans and Cannon-balls; Le Pendule Cabalistique, the Cabalistic Clock; The Inexhaustible Bottle, &c. Concluding with Second Sight, Escamotage de Robert-Houdin fils, Suspension Extraordinaire, Robert-Houdin's son suspended in equilibrium by atmospheric air, through the action of Concentrated Ether, as presented before her Majesty and the Royal Family on Wednesday last. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHEL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND'S CONCERT, for the BENEFIT of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION.—This accomplished lady having generously expressed her desire to give a Morning Concert, with a view to augment the Funds for Building the Eastern Wing of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, the Public are respectfully informed that such Concert will take place at the Great Concert Room of Her Majesty's Theatre, on MONDAY, the 31st Inst., at Two o'clock. The highly esteemed artiste, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, will sing a selection of the names of Mdlle. Lind and Crivelli, of signor Lablache, Gardoni, Colletti, and F. Lablache, &c., &c.

Among the Pieces to be Performed by Mdlle. Lind is one which she especially reserved for this Concert, and which has never yet been heard in this country; it is a trio, in which the voice is accompanied by two flutes. Mdlle. Lind will also sing "Casta Diva," a duet, with Mdlle. Crivelli, a duet with Signor Lablache, her Swedish airs, and another not yet determined, but which, together with all other morceaux, will be duly set forth in the programme, which will be shortly ready.

Applications for Tickets, to the "Concert Committee, Art Journal Office, Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall-Mall," between Twelve and Four o'clock, will receive immediate attention.

Tickets for Reserved Seats (numbered), at Two Guineas each, also Tickets for Boxes (to contain Six), at Ten Guineas, may be obtained immediately; Single Tickets, at One Guineas each, for Seats remaining unengaged, will be issued after Monday, the 24th instant.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. OSBORN P. CROSS, Sec.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT at No. 40, Belgrave-square.—Mrs. HAMPTON has the honour to announce that her SOIREE MUSICALE will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1848, at No. 40, Belgrave-square (by permission of C. K. Mansell Talbot, Esq., M.P.), on which occasion (by the kind consent of the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera) she will be assisted by the following distinguished artistes: Mesdames Viardot Garcia, Castellan, Corbari, Tagliafico, De Mendi, and Albion; Signori Salvi, Roger, Tagliafico, Marin, Rovere, and Tamburini. In the course of the evening Mrs. Hampton will sing a selection of her most admired Irish and English Ballads. Pianoforte, Mr. George Osborne. Conductor Mr. Benedict. To commence at Nine o'clock. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell, Mitchell, Olliver, and Leader, Bond-street; and of Mrs. Hampton, 59, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Natural History of the Electrical Eels, Illustrated by Galvanic Experiments. Also new and important Experiments in Electricity, by Isham Baggs, Esq., explaining the Phenomena of Thunder-storms and the Cause of Lightning. Popular Lectures by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachofner.—Dioramic Effects are exhibited in the new Dissolving Views, which, with the Chromatope and Microscope, are shown on the large Disc. Experiments with the Diver and Diving-Bell. New Machinery and Models Described.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. —The New Catalogue, Is.

THE CHINESE JUNK, "KEYING," manned by a Chinese Crew as visited by her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal family.—Visitors are received by a Mandarin of rank and a Chinese Artist of celebrity, habited in full Chinese Court Costume. Grand Saloon gorgeously furnished in the most approved style of the Celestial Empire—splendid Joss, or Chinese Idol, &c. &c. The "KEYING" is NOW OPEN for EXHIBITION, from Ten to Six in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Brunswick Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Admission, Two Shillings; Children, Half-price.—Junk Tickets (including Fare and Admission) are issued at all the Stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Steamboat from all the Piers between Westminster-bridge and Woolwich. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d. "There is not a more interesting Exhibition in the vicinity of London than the Chinese Junk—one step across the entrance, and you are in the Chinese world—you have quitted the Thames for the vicinity of Canton."—Times.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS-PARK.—Visitors are admitted without orders on MONDAY in every week at Sixpence each, on the following days at One Shilling each. Children at Sixpence. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling, except on July 22. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS WILL CLOSE, SATURDAY THE 29TH INST.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS.—In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a New GRAND PANORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, as seen from a Balloon suspended over the Gardens of the Tuilleries, comprising 40,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Dawson, from drawings taken expressly in 1846. Open from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Eleven o'clock. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission, 2s.; Children and Schools, Half-price. Caverns, 1s.

MONSTRE CONCERT WEEK.—ROYAL SURVEY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS MONSTRE, the first three Years, will take place on MONDAY, JULY 24, 1848, and Every Evening During the Week (Saturday excepted), on a scale of magnificence peculiar to these Gardens. Colossal View of Rome; Vocal and Instrumental Concert; Shakespeare's Birthplace; Aerial Suspension Bridge; Tigress and Dog in the same Den; Illuminated Bridge of Statues, &c. Concluding with the most Gorgeous Display of Fireworks ever exhibited.—The Proprietor has the honour of announcing that although the expense of the above Entertainment is enormous, presenting, as it does, attractions unequalled in Europe, there will be no advance of price.—Admittance, 1s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 23.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. The Moon enters her last quarter at 28m. after 11 A.M.

MONDAY, 24.—The Sun rises at 4h. 13m., and sets at 7h. 57m.

TUESDAY, 25.—St. James.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Anne.

THURSDAY, 27.—Revolution in Paris, 1830.

FRIDAY, 28.—The length of the day is 15h. 32m., being one hour less in length than on the longest day.

SATURDAY, 29.—Mercury and the Moon are near together.

TISSUE OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
6 45	7 10	7 40	8 10	8 45	9 20	9 55
10	11	10	11	10	10	11

* During the morning of Friday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Regular Weekly Purchaser," Liverpool, should have received the large View of Edinburgh free of charge, as an impression was given with each copy of our Journal of July 8, 1848.

"A. W." York.—The "Government Information for Emigrants" is sold by Mr. Knight, 90, Fleet-street.

"A. B."—We believe, gutta percha.

"Boulogne" had better stay in England.

"P. P. R." Leeds.—As you have stated the case, "J." has no interest in the property, and is therefore liable for rent, &c.

"A. D."—A tube is not necessarily cylindrical. The form of the Conway Tubular Bridge is nearly square. See the Engravings of this vast work in No. 307 of our Journal.

"A. G." is not bound to abide by the new conditions.

"J. B. C." Troubridge, is thanked for the suggestion, though we have not room to avail ourselves of it.

"E. B. C." Newport-street.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.

"L. T." Leeds.—"Ellis's Account of the Sandwich Islands."

"A Peninsular Officer"—Received.

"J. P." Dover.—The price of covers for our Volumes is the same as heretofore.

"A Member of the Society of Friends."—The Queen last went in state to Her Majesty's Theatre on June 15, 1847, to witness Mdlle. Lind's Norma.

"J. W." Tottenham.—See "A Week in Jersey," by a Lady; published by Bowden, Jersey.

"G. S."—We cannot inform you.

"A would-be Whittington" should apply to the Secretary to the Club.

"Q. R." Stranraer.—"Oliver Twist" is one of Mr. Dickens's earliest and best works.

"L. O. A."—To obtain admission to the Reading Room of the British Museum, apply by letter to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum; taking care to refer to two persons of known respectability.

"Cotswoldensis," Gloucester.—St. George's New Roman Catholic Church is open at all hours.

"W. H. E."—The large View of Edinburgh is the Frontispiece to Vol. 13.

"A. C. R." Exeter.—See the Parliamentary Returns.

"G. W." near Oundle, should write to the Secretary to the General Post-Office.

"A Constant Reader."—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding, price 2s. 6d.

"T. C. S." Nelson-square.—The present extreme height of the steeple of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, from the ground to the ball, is 226 feet. The height of the tower to the top of the parapet is 120 feet; the height of the side walls of the church, 33 feet. (See Britton's "Public Buildings of London.")

"Ostend."—Madame S. should write to her agent in Bath respecting the irregularity.

"M. M."—Mademoiselle D'Este married Sir Thomas Wilde on the 13th August, 1845.

"H. C."—We still maintain that the proper charge for a change of name is about fifty guineas. If the change involve an exemplification of arms, the cost will be doubled.

An application to the Garter King of Arms, "Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons," with a statement of the items of the account furnished to our correspondent, would, we feel assured, give the amount reduced to the correct sum.

"Frenchman."—For a foreigner to be completely naturalized an Act of Parliament is necessary, but, as a recent statute, an almost equivalent to naturalization may be comparatively easily obtained.

"L. B. C."—Possibly, the Chelsea Pensioners or the Artillery.

"L. G."—The subject of the Education of the People is one to which we shall return at a future period.

The point raised by our correspondent is important; but the feeding of poor children, who may be thereby induced to attend school, is a matter, we think, for voluntary effort alone—not for state interference. We cannot answer our correspondent's inquiry as to the Essays of Count Rumford.

BINDING VOL. XII.—We have caused to be designed and prepared for the binding of this Volume of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a Design allegorical of the Revolutions of 1848; and it is our intention that the Cover for each future Volume shall bear a design characteristic of its leading contents. Our Subscribers are particularly requested to specify this in giving orders for the binding of their Volumes.

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. XII. of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.

May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848.

CONTRARY to the anticipations indulged in a few days ago, the state of Ireland is not satisfactory. Agitation has not received its quietus by the deportation of Mr. John Mitchel, and the promptitude of the Government in following up its prosecutions against men who by spoken or written incentives to violence have endangered the peace of the country. It appears that an extensive though secret organisation of clubs has pervaded the whole of Roman Catholic Ireland; and that although many persons imagined that the danger had been much exaggerated, the Government formed a juster estimate of its magnitude, and took such measures of precaution and repression as the circumstances warranted. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Drogheda have been placed by proclamation under the special provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, with the view of enabling the Executive to resort to summary measures for the disarming and arrest of those whom it may have reason to regard as disaffected; and, although the circumstances are not known in detail which have induced the Government to resort to this extreme course, the country may be certain, that, after so many months of patient and energetic forbearance, it has not acted in this instance without sufficient justification.

Among other circumstances upon which the Government appears to have acted are the disturbances that have occurred at the town of Carrick-on-Suir, in Tipperary. In this town, with a population of 10,000, a club of men armed, to resist the Government, amounted to 2000, at the head of whom was the Rev. Mr. Byrne, the Roman Catholic priest. This person marched at the head of the club to a great meeting of physical-force repealers at the mountain of Slievenamon, where he made an incendiary harangue. He was arrested on his return, and lodged in the Bridewell; but a large assemblage of the townspeople, joined by the peasantry of the neighbourhood, collected in the streets, and demanded his instant liberation. The clubs were strong, the police were insufficient to meet their threatened violence; and the state of matters grew so alarming that it was thought advisable, to prevent his forcible rescue, that he should be liberated on the bail of two respectable householders, to appear when called upon to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. There was no magistrate present in the town, and the police acted upon their own responsibility. In addition to this, it appears that Mr. Smith O'Brien, who has long escaped the penalties of the law, and kept his speeches within the limits of safe sedition, has rendered himself amenable to the provisions of the late Act by a speech at Drogheda, and will be forthwith proceeded against. The Clubs, at an aggregate meeting in Dublin, at which the representatives of thirty of these confederations were present, have passed a series of resolutions, to the effect that the end of their organisation is the overthrow of the power of English legislation, and that, so far from seeking disorder or anarchy, they desire to secure the independence of Ireland, "with the least possible injury to any class." The most favourable circumstance in the present condition of Irish society is, that the priesthood generally condemn the violence of the Clubists agitators, and that the conduct of such men as the Rev. Mr. Byrne is loudly disapproved by the most esteemed and truly influential of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has made the usual Ministerial declaration, which is always expected towards the end of July, with regard to the measures to be passed or to be abandoned during the few remaining weeks of the session. The present session has been a long, but certainly not a prolific one, unless mere talk can be considered fruitfulness. It appears that, with the exception of the Bills for the Better Security of the Crown, and for the Repression of Seditious Speaking and Writing in Great Britain and Ireland, the only Ministerial measures that will be passed this session are Lord Morpeth's Health of Towns Bill, very greatly modified; the Bill for the Renewal of Diplomatic Relations with Rome, which has been so altered in committee, that only a line and a half of the original remains; the new modification of the Sugar Duties; some minor matters relating to the New Poor Law; and Lord John Russell's own Bill for preventing corrupt practices in small boroughs. All other measures, including the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and a swarm of measures relating to Ireland, are to be postponed till next session. Surely the mode in which the business of the House is managed must be wrong, when important measures are postponed for want of time, although, as everybody knows, time is nightly wasted by long debates leading to no issue, and "count-outs" are of weekly occurrence.

"LOOKING INTO THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK."—Under this heading, our facetious, but not always veracious, contemporary *Punch* insinuates, in its publication of this week, that the views of events in Paris and elsewhere, which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, have been manufactured in London, "and that orders are doubtless given

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

IRELAND.—The Earl of GLENGALL, in moving for copies of reports from the stipendiary magistrates, constabulary officers, and police, respecting the formation of clubs in Ireland since March, 1848, took occasion to enter into a statement of the state of things in that country, which has been already made known through the journals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on to-morrow (this day) he would move for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Executive Government of Ireland to apprehend, and detain in custody until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as the Government might have reason to suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and realms.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

The House then went into committee on this Bill, when the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER entered into his (at least) tenth explanatory statement on the mysteries of differential duties, foreign and colonial produce, &c.

COURT OF CONSERVANCY.—The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy at the Swan Hotel, Westminster-bridge, yesterday, at one o'clock. His Lordship afterwards—accompanied by several Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and other civic dignitaries, embarked in the City barge, and proceeded to Kew, and inspected the banks of the river.

THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.—On Thursday twenty shillings was paid at the gate of Tothill-fields House of Correction to release Mr. Ernest Jones for one month from oakum picking, to which he has been, in common with his fellow Chartist convicts, subjected since his incarceration, and will be, in default of the payment of a weekly sum of five shillings, the charge made by the county for his maintenance.—*The Times*.

THE CHOLERA.—The Swedish Consul at Abo has officially announced that the cholera has made its appearance in Finland. In the village of Salmi, in the circle of Sortewala, out of thirteen cases eight proved fatal.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—M. Dornes, one of the members of the National Assembly, who was wounded at one of the barricades during the insurrection, died on Thursday morning of his wounds. He is the fourth member of the National Assembly who has fallen a victim of this miserable insurrection. The others are Generals Negrier and Duvivier and Colonel Carbonnel. M. Bexio, General Bedeau, and M. Lafontaine are still confined to their rooms with their wounds, and MM. St. Gaëns, de Hauteville, Sarrans, and Clement Thomas, who were also wounded, have completely recovered.

The National Assembly has passed a bill, granting 15,000 francs per month to General Cavaignac, as *frais de bureau*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE SAILING SEASON.

Once more upon the waters. BYRON.

THE current week was an Olympian lull, pending the mighty meeting in Goodwood Park. The market at Tattersall's was flat and unprofitable, whatever it may have been elsewhere. If little was done in the way of speculative investment, it was not the fault of those who cater for it. The scheme of one Racing Lottery Office in the Strand alone announces two drawings—one on the Goodwood Stakes, and the other on the Doncaster St. Leger—which include prizes to the amount of one hundred and forty-five thousand pounds! This is the "fast" age: the pace began with railway shares—it is continued in racing sweeps; presently the electric telegraph will furnish the means for still more new encounters; and who shall say but we may come round again to the philosopher's stone?

But our present purpose is rather with the bubbles that the water hath. Sparkling passages are many of these. For instance, Brother Jonathan has thrown down the gauntlet to Brother John. In the midst of the tempest of Sunday, the 9th inst., there arrived in the harbour of Portsmouth a Baltimore clipper, destined to squash all the Yacht Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland into one everlasting *vol-au-vent*. There is something awfully grim and ghostly in the look of the flying Yankee. Who ever saw a white schooner? Can you imagine the *Anaconda* in a winding-sheet? And then her spars, lofty as those of a line-of-battle ship, and spurning the mean subterfuge of the topmast. There they are, aspiring to the clouds; and, blow high, blow low, so shall, so must, they be ever. This "craze" is to the eye—there's no saying what she is—probably of a hundred tons burden. She is a pretty model abaft, apparently drawing little water forward, with a lowish beam. It is said to be the purpose of those who have sent or brought her to these shores to challenge the *elite* of our wagger vessels. Perhaps she may beat them, should there be a match, and give our yachtsmen a wrinkle. The system adopted with pleasure-boats meant to race certainly seems a very anomalous one. A yacht of this description, of twenty-five tons, is got into "trim," as they are pleased to call it, by means of some thirty tons of ballast, to say nothing of her crew and indiscriminate hamper. The more weight a horse has to carry, the slower he is supposed to go: why should it be the reverse with a floating body?

The sailing season, which has but now commenced, has already produced some novelties. We have had a match round Ireland; and Lord Cardigan has got into the squadron. The Yacht Clubs are for the most part in a flourishing condition. Some will have it there are too many of them; but some people make it a point to grumble, to show their superiority. A considerable fleet of amateur galleys is for sale—for speed is the order of the day, as aforesaid; and the last built is sure to beat her predecessor. There's the *Mosquito* can now distance anything that swims; but a firm on the river will build up what shall beat her—for a consideration. A Hampshire journal has the desperation to state that the Royal Yacht Squadron is in deep dredge because of favours shewn to its contemporaries: "tantère animis caelitus vice?"

Among the nautical features of the Solent is the *appearance* of the Royal Yacht. Her *début* promises to "top" anything yet done with her. As heretofore, the Squadron House at Cowes looks melancholy and not very gentleman-like. The Royal Victoria, at Ryde, is the very ideal of a marine club-house, and the South-Western members are most appropriately lodged at Southampton. On the heels of Goodwood Races come the Wight Regattas, and those to the westward of the Needles. Though these festivals are still to come off, you cannot look on Cowes Roads, or the junction of the Medina with salt-water, without being aware that the sailing season has begun where alone pleasure-sailing is to be seen in perfection.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Another flat afternoon, and the transactions small in amount, without any great effect upon the market; sufficient, however, was done to shake the positions of Chat, Hydrangea, and Diplomatist, each of whom looked fishy.

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst The Hero (t)	10 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)	12 to 1 agst Miss Lydia filly
4 to 1 — Cossack	12 to 1 — Gardener	15 to 1 — Ellerslie
11 to 2 agst Pillage (t)	14 to 1 agst Remembrance (t)	17 to 1 agst Dough
6 to 1 — Reflection (t)	14 to 1 — Hydrangea (t)	17 to 1 — Fern
6 to 1 — Chanticleer (t)	14 to 1 — Chat (t)	25 to 1 — Millwood
12 to 1 — Gaely	15 to 1 — Diplomatist	33 to 1 — Black Doe.
300 SOVEREIGN STAKES (GOODWOOD).		
Even money laid on Cossack against the field, and 11 to 10 on him against Van Tromp.		

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.—THURSDAY.

This aquatic sport, which has for some weeks past been the chief topic of conversation amongst rowing men of all grades, commenced on Thursday at Putney, under the able management of a committee of gentlemen, selected from the principal aquatic clubs, who have been unremitting in their endeavours to produce this aquatic banquet in the best possible manner. The attendance of spectators throughout the day was immense, and eclipsed that of any former year. The racing commenced at three o'clock, and continued until half-past seven.

The Apprentices' Match for Coat, Badge, and Freedom,

Was won by W. Campbell (black).

Champion Four-Oar Race, for 100 sovs; heats. Open to all the world.

Grand Heat.

St. Agnes (the Claspers)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unity (Coombs)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bells (Shields)	..	..	..	..	..	0

The fourth boat (Newell's) did not start. They were not ready at the time of starting, and having been waited for as long as the umpire possibly could, the start was made without them. It was certainly a beautiful start, and a most gallant race. The Claspers and Coombs were at desperate work, and off the committee barge the Claspers had just succeeded in drawing half their length in advance of the Coombs, but as both the latter and the Shields steered too much into Barn Elms, whilst the others kept a beautiful course, it was a general impression that they would overhaul them. This, however, was not so: the Claspers gradually went further away, every inch of water being gallantly disputed by the Coombs. The race was won by upwards of two lengths. The Shields crew fell a long way astern.

Watermen Scullers' Match for 50 sovs (Heats).

Grand Heat.

Messam (red and white)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forrest (black)	2

Amateur Four Oars, for a Silver Challenge Cup.

St. George's Club	1
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Amateur Pair Oars, for Two Silver Cups.

Berry and friend, Cloanthus Club	1
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LETTERS PATENT.—A Parliamentary paper, just published, shows that the total number of letters patent for inventions granted in the United Kingdom in 1847 amounted to 740 against 761 in 1846, and the total fees received thereon to £32,977 against £34,103 in the preceding year. Of this sum £20,518 was paid over to the Consolidated Fund, and £9,530 to the several offices entitled to receive the same.

PRINCE ADALBERT, of Prussia, has published a pamphlet on the strength of the future German navy. He estimates it at twenty sail of the line, ten frigates, thirty steamers, and one hundred and twenty gun-boats. As to the manning of the fleet, his Royal Highness says Prussia alone could supply half the seamen required.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and sat for half-an-hour.

WAYS AND MEANS.—On the motion for receiving the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK availed himself of the opportunity of putting questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the duties on certain classes of sugar, to which the right hon. gentleman replied, in an explanatory speech as to the reasons which led to the following results:—That Dutch and Hamburg refined sugars were admissible for home consumption at £1 4s. 8d. duty per cwt.; and that there was a certain quantity of Muscovado and clayed sugars now in the bonded warehouses, which not having been imported in privileged ships, nor from countries where they were produced, those sugars were not admissible, under the existing Navigation Laws, for home consumption, except upon the payment of 4s. per cwt. duty.—The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was then received, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SPAIN.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to a question from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY relative to the events passing in Spain, stated that it was true that a Spanish general had been put to death by another Spanish general—both generals having been formerly in the Carlist service—but the occurrence had taken place before any foreign diplomatic agent could possibly interfere.—The Earl of MALMESBURY remarked that the pretender to the Spanish Crown was in this country, and should be called on by the Government to withdraw his partisans from Spain.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the personage alluded to was residing here as a private gentleman, and that the Government had no right to interfere with him. It did not appear that he was holding himself forth as a pretender to the Spanish Crown, and even if he did do so, the Government could not recognise him by holding any communication with him as such.—After some further observations, the question dropped.

LAW OF ENTAIL (SCOTLAND).—On the motion to go into committee on the Law of Entail (Scotland) Bill, the Earl of HADDINGTON opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months.—Lord CAMPBELL defended the Bill; and, after a short discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill passed through committee.

The Canada Union Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord STANLEY.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS.

Lord G. BENTINCK asked the Colonial Under-Secretary the reason why a reply given by the Montreal Board of Trade to the letter of the Governor-General of Canada—declaring "that it was their duty and their right to denounce the baneful consequences of the abandonment of the protective policy"—was not included in the Canadian papers laid on the table?—Mr. HAWES said that no such document had been received at the Colonial Office.

Lord LINCOLN inquired if it was the resolve of the Government to make a grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, pending the inquiry into charges against the company?—Lord J. RUSSELL replied that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company, and to make grant of the land of Vancouver's Island to them, providing, however, for a free Government in the usual way of a charter of the Crown.—Lord LINCOLN gave notice that on the first Committee of Supply day he would bring forward the question.

Lord G. BENTINCK inquired if the Prime Minister could state the amount of duty on corn which had been remitted under the authority of the Government; if the minute of the authority for the remission of the corn duties could be produced; and if it was the intention of the Government to ask the House for a bill of indemnity?—Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not state the amount of duties that had been remitted; he would not object to produce the minute of the authority given for the remission; he did not consider the authority given exceeded the law, and therefore he did not intend to ask for a bill of indemnity.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL made his promised statement of the intentions of the Government relative to the principal bills before Parliament—what they proposed to press forward and what to abandon. It was determined to go on with the Public Health Bill which had passed that House, and obtained a second reading in the House of Lords. It was also their intention to endeavour to obtain the consent of the House of Lords to the Encumbered Estates Bill, with the amendments made in it by the House of Commons, because they regarded it as a measure of the greatest importance to Ireland. The bill introduced the other night relative to corrupt practices at elections would also be proceeded with, because it would be most unfit to allow the session to close without passing some measure on the subject. The Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill, which had come down from the Lords, had been placed in the hands of Lord Palmerston; and he would move the second reading on the earliest opportunity, with the view of passing it this session. With respect to the Navigation Laws, the Government had come reluctantly to the opinion that they could not proceed with their proposed measure in the present session, but they hoped that no objection would be made to the proposal to go into committee and agree to a resolution with the view of introducing a Bill that might be before the House and the country during the recess. The failure of this measure would, in the opinion of the Government, be a great disappointment to some of our most important colonies, and therefore the Government thought it their duty to declare their intention of proposing the introduction of the measure at the earliest period of the next session. The Government also came to the conclusion to withdraw the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill. They would likewise reserve for a future session the Irish Franchise measure. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill the Government would endeavour to pass. The President of the Poor Law Board would also go on with the Poor Law Bills that he had introduced. There were many other Bills of great importance, which he did not think it necessary to include in his statement. The noble Lord concluded by moving that the order of the day for the second reading of the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill be discharged.

Mr. GOULBURN desired to know, as it had been stated by Mr. Labouchere that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would confer an advantage on the West India colonies equal to a 2s. protective duty, whether the Government contemplated giving any corresponding advantage in lieu of the withdrawn measure? Lord G. BENTINCK expressed his satisfaction that the repeal of the Navigation Laws was put to bed for this session. In reply to the alleged disappointment that the colonies would feel at the loss of this measure, the noble Lord added recent proofs that in the declared opinion of the colonists the old policy of Protection was what they approved of, and that the consequence of persisting in the new course of policy would be to throw Canada into the arms of the United States of America. The noble Lord quoted the memorial from the Montreal Board of Trade to the Provincial Secretary, declaratory of the baneful consequences of the abandonment of the colonial protective policy, a document which, it appeared, from the assertion of Mr. Hawes, had not been sent home by the Governor.

After a long and desultory discussion, chiefly upon Irish measures and the Navigation Laws,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had abstained from referring to the state of Ireland, because a motion, put on the paper by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, would shortly bring the whole question under discussion. Considering the multiplicity of business, he did not intend to make any motion this session with the view of altering the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament, though he thought such oaths unnecessary, and, in some respects, even ridiculous. The noble Lord, in allusion to a remark about the period of proroguing Parliament, said he could not indulge in the hope that the labour of the session would be brought to a close in the second week of August—he did not think it possible.

Sir D. NORREYS and Mr. B. OSBORNE severely censured the Government for their conduct towards Ireland, and expressed fervent desires to see the "men of straw," the "incapable," the "shuffling" occupiers of the Treasury bench pushed from their seats, to make way for better men.

After a variety of observations from several other hon. members, the motion for the discharge of the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill was agreed to.

THE DUTIES ON RUM.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the House went into Committee on the Rum Duties, and the right hon. gentleman proposed his resolution to reduce the differential duty from 9d. to 4d. He argued at considerable length that a differential duty of 4d. would place the spirit producer in the colonies on an equality with the spirit producer in this country, and that it would act beneficially to the consumer. His proposal would, in the first instance, cause a loss to the revenue of £64,000, but he looked to an increased consumption as the means of making up this loss. An increased consumption of 150,000 gallons in England would suffice for this purpose.

Mr. FAGAN opposed the resolution as a breach of faith with the Irish distillers, who had every reason to believe that the differential duty of 9d., when imposed, was understood to



SMYTH

MDLE. JENNY LIND AS "SUSANNA," IN "LE NOZZE DI FIGARO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA.

FATHERLAND—an United Federal Empire, presided over by a President, who with his Imperial Ministry should guide the energies of confederated Germany, and direct toward the accomplishment of an united Imperial policy the scattered elements of power which its several States present—has long been the darling, cherished scheme of a numerous section of politicians in the various nations which are comprised under the "geographical expression" Germany. That project has at length been put into execution through the instrumentality of the Representative Assembly, which was convened at Frankfort some few months back, from the respective States; and the person chosen to discharge the arduous duties of President or Vicar of the Empire, in other words to take the position which the Emperor of Germany in former days occupied, is the subject of the present notice, the Archduke John of Austria.

How far the future may justify their choice, it would be idle to speculate; but it may be observed that there are many things in favour of the Archduke. His liberal politics have made him a very general favourite among the men of progress throughout Germany. From the attitude of opposition which he assumed towards the policy of Metternich, he was compelled, during that Minister's long career, to abstain from all interference in affairs of state, and he has therefore no political antecedents in his past life to thwart his taking whatever course his own judgment and that of his Ministers may indicate in any difficulty; and he is, moreover, a man of much decision of character.

His Serene Highness John Baptist Joseph Fabien Sebastian, Archduke of Austria, fourth son of the Emperor Leopold II., and consequently uncle to the present Emperor Ferdinand, was born on the 20th of January, 1782, and is therefore in his 66th year. He entered the army at a very early age, and though at present he holds the rank of Field-Marshal and Director-General of Engineers, his military career was not a very successful one. The stormy period at which he first obtained a command, viz. the commencement of the present century, was one in which all that had at other times proved great and powerful was annihilated beneath the military hurricane which, springing out of revolutionary France, swept over the face of Europe. At Hohenlinden—that "bloody fray" which our own poet Campbell has immortalised in his beautiful verses—his forces were completely routed; and all that he could accomplish in that campaign was by his personal courage and example to keep the spirit of the Austrians from being quite crushed by the defeats they sustained from the armies of France, led by the ablest of her generals. After the peace of Luneville, he was appointed Director of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Acca-

demy of Vienna. Notwithstanding his youth, he was the object of many bright expectations in that gloomy period; he became excessively popular, especially in the Austrian provinces. He originated the measure of arming a Landwehr, or militia, and served through the campaign of 1805. In 1811 he founded the Johanneum in Grätz. He was always strongly attached to the study of natural history; and when released from military duties, he lived the life of a mountaineer, preferring the Styrian hills as a residence to the capital.

He knew the whole of this district thoroughly, and was on the best terms with its inhabitants, to whom he was known as a bold and successful explorer of the most inaccessible points. He served again in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815. With the peace began the long Ministry of Metternich, and the retirement from public life of the Archduke, who almost separated himself from his family by marrying the daughter of the Postmaster of Aussee; he withdrew from Vienna, and became all but socially proscribed; indeed, the gulf between him, the Court, and the old nobility was never closed. He lived in his retirement at Grätz; farming, botanizing, and hunting; but never for a day released from the espionage that Metternich kept upon his movements. His popularity was always feared, as much as his opinions. After a long absence he revisited the Tyrol in 1835, and was received with such enthusiasm that the Vienna journals were not permitted to publish the accounts of his reception. In 1842, at a public dinner, he is said to have given as a toast, "No Austria, no Prussia, but a united Germany." This incident has secured him much of his present popularity.

It is certain that it is entirely owing to him that the revolution of March was so bloodless. The deputation demanding the dismissal of Prince Metternich was returning from the Ministry without success, when the Archduke met them. Upon informing himself of their petition, he took it from them and entered the Council-room, leaving the door open, so that the deputation, standing in the ante-room, could see everything. Advancing to the table, he said, "Gentlemen, the people demand the resignation of Prince Metternich." The Prince refused acquiescence. Upon this the Archduke turned round, went to the door, and said, "Prince Metternich will resign." Metternich then got up, seeing a Prince of the House heading the movement against him, and signed his resignation.

In person the Archduke is of the middle height, thin, and bald; his countenance expresses great benevolence and good-humour. Though of so advanced an age, he has preserved much of the enthusiasm of youth.

FINE ARTS.

HIGHGATE FIELDS DURING THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON, IN 1666.
Painted by E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

"The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's-fields and Moorfields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle. Some under tents, some under miserable huts and hovels, many without a rag or any necessary utensils, bed or board, who, from delicateness, riches, and easy accommodations, in stately and well-furnished houses, were now reduced to extreme misery and poverty."

I then went towards Islington and Highgate, where one might have seen 200,000 people, of all ranks and degrees, dispersed and lying along by what they could save from the fire, deplored their loss, and though ready to perish from hunger and destitution, yet not asking one penny of relief, which to me appeared a stranger sight than any I had yet beheld."

The touching episodes in this passage from the "Diary of John Evelyn" are given by Mr. Ward, in the accompanying picture, with excellent effect, notwithstanding the multitude of incidents with which he has filled his canvas. The figure nearly in the centre of the composition is the philanthropic Evelyn, who has left us the best record of the Great Fire. At this period he was in his 46th year; his costume is a specimen of the dress of a gentleman of fortune in the reign of Charles II. The group to the left of the Diarist, in the foreground, is a company of itinerant players and minstrels, who, in their artificial life, present a strange contrast to the stern realities—the burning cathedral (Old St. Paul's) and the City—in the distance. Yet, such contrasts of luxury and license with terrible suffering were as common at that period as when "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning." The family to the right have taken refuge beneath a hastily-made tent, with such valuables as they have saved from the fire, and their glitter has tempted the group to the extreme right, who are about to steal the coffer and the rich plate: their connivance with the girl who is filling her pitcher at the spring is a nice bit of artistical play; beside her lies a wretched woman who has abandoned herself to despair. Yet, if the family are about to lose their precious vessels, they have reason to rejoice on another account; for their black servant is rushing in, bearing in his arms the youngling of the flock, whom he has just rescued from the chaos. The group upon the hill consists of a religious enthusiast, who is seeking to impress his hearers with the awfulness of the visitation. One of his hearers appears to be in the last extremities of despair. The family group at the foot of the hill bear their misfortune with comparative placidity.

This is, altogether, one of the most interesting pictures in the Exhibition. It illustrates, certainly, one of the most popular events in our history; and by combining the minuteness of both diarist and artist—Evelyn and Ward—we have a work of historic fidelity and artistic execution. The picture is, indeed, purely national in character, and would be a valuable acquisition to any public gallery; and its high character entitles the artist to so distinguished a position.

MICHAEL ANGELO ATTENDING ON HIS SICK SERVANT, URBINO. Painted by L. HAGHE.

In our notice of the Exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society, we characterised this as a fine picture. The scene is very touching: the head of Michael Angelo is especially thoughtful and noble, and the gratitude of the servant capably expressed. The incident is altogether highly characteristic of the

benevolent nature of "the greatest painter that ever existed;" and whose last words were, "In your passage through this life remember the sufferings of Jesus Christ."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

There has been no novelty in the operas since our last publication. The management has found the attractions of Mlle. Lind sufficient to ensure good houses. On Saturday, Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was repeated by special desire of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who honoured the performance with their presence; and on Tuesday, at the same Royal wishes, Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" was given, the Queen and the Prince Consort again being present to witness Mlle. Lind's "Maria."

For the extra night, on Thursday, Bellini's "Sonnambula" was represented, with Mlle. Lind's charming "Amina," a character which will be always ranked as the best part in her *répertoire*.

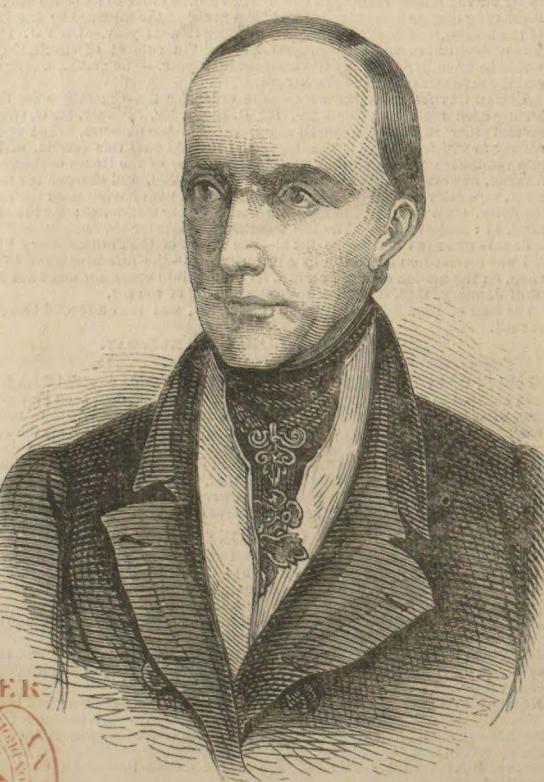
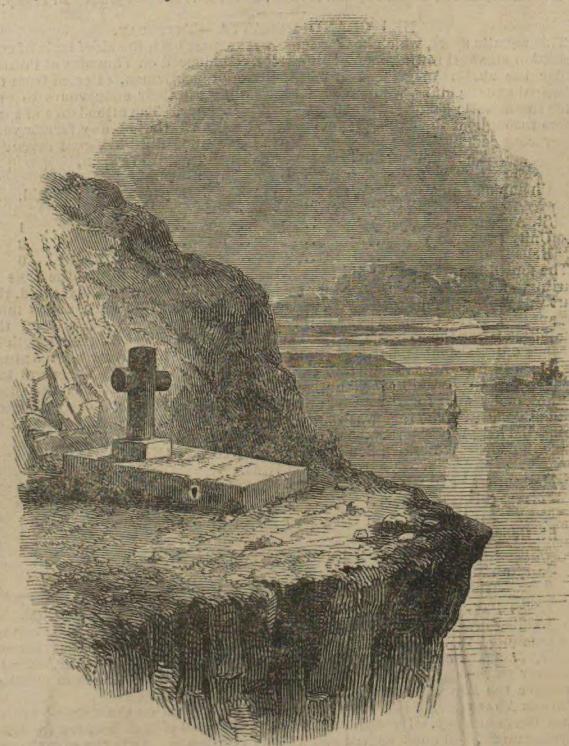
Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," and Mozart's "Don Giovanni," are still spoken of in the *coulisses* as the works in which Mlle. Lind will shortly appear.

Our Illustration is one of the most striking scenes in the "Nozze di Figaro," and, besides Mlle. Lind's charming enactment of Susanna, shows Mlle. Schwartz as *Cheburino*, and Mlle. Cravelli as the *Comtesse*—a highly successful performance.

TOMB OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

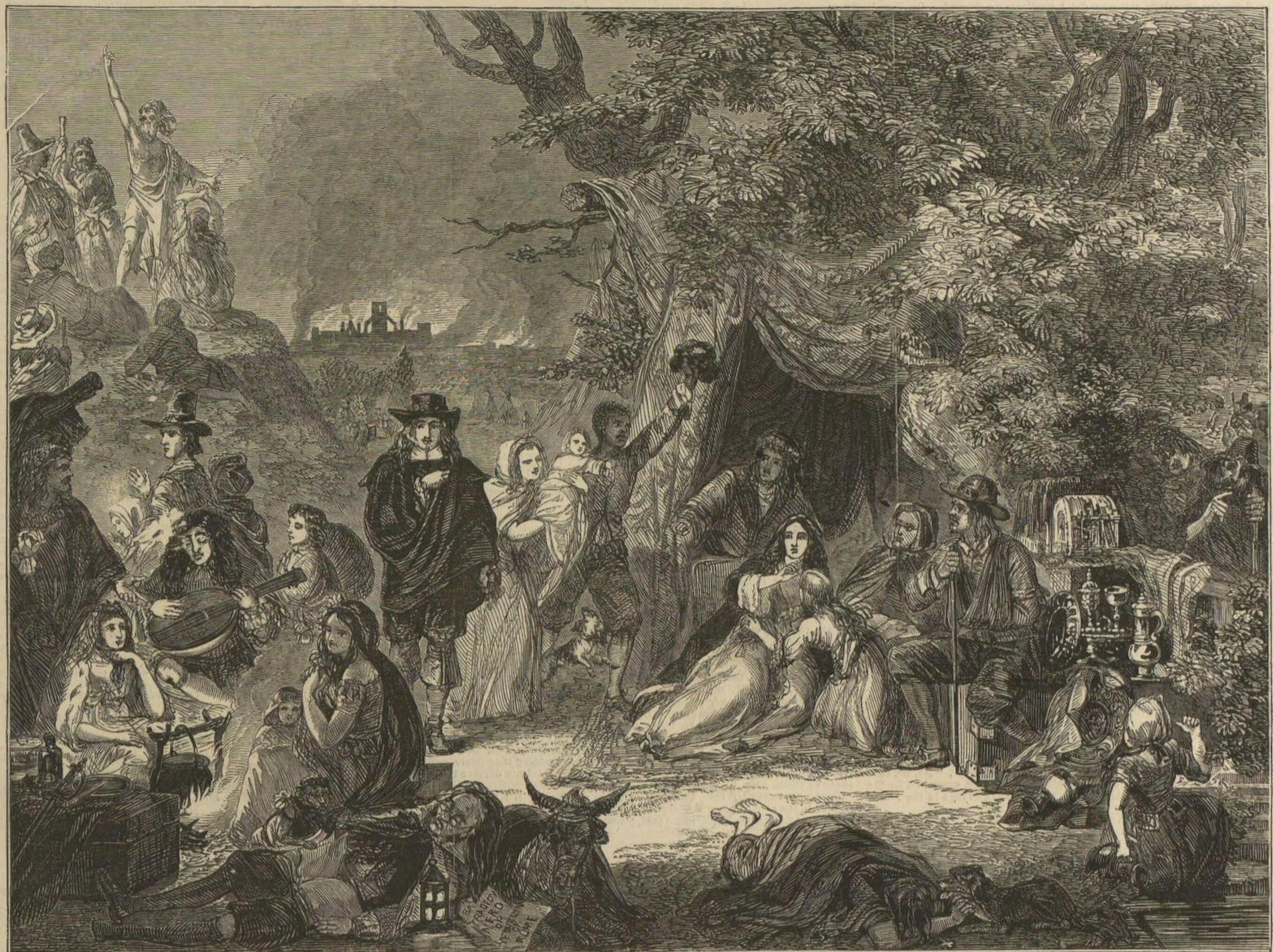
In the Memoir of this celebrated savant, in our Journal of last week, he is stated to have been a native of Brittany, whereas he first drew breath at the port of St. Malo, on the coast of Normandy; and, some years since, he chose for his last resting-place the islet of Grand Bay, situated to the south-west of the town. The interesting circumstances of this choice are thus related by the Malouins, and have been obligingly communicated by a Correspondent, M. N.

"The father and mother of the late Viscounte were on board a vessel bound for St. Malo. It was night when they neared the coast, and a terrific storm was raging. No boat could venture to the assistance of the crew, and the vessel was wrecked upon a rock not far from the shore. It is not stated if any of the crew were lost. The mother of M. de Chateaubriand passed the night upon that rock, and there he was born. When he had reached manhood, he desired that, as his life had commenced surrounded by the ocean, so he might sleep in death, guarded by its restless waves. He accordingly purchased the rock, and built upon it that tomb to which, as we have stated, his remains will be removed. Thus, born amid the tempest of the elements, and dying during the lull of a more fearful and scarcely ended storm of human passions, he will rest in his lonely tomb, mourned over by the waters."



THE ARCHDUKE JOHN, REGENT OF GERMANY.

FINE ARTS.



"HIGHGATE FIELDS DURING THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON, IN 1666."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, A.R.A.—(EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"MICHAEL ANGELO ATTENDING ON HIS SICK SERVANT, URBINO."—PAINTED BY L. HAGNE.—(EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.)

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was performed. On Tuesday, "Norma" was announced, with the last scene from "La Cenerentola;" but owing to the illness of Grisi, the last-mentioned opera was given in an entire form, Alboni in the finale, "Non più mesta," receiving a double encore, as well as rapturous ovations before the curtain.

Thursday will be a memorable night in operatic annals, for the production of Meyerbeer's masterpiece "Les Huguenots." It was the first time that an Italian version of the lyric drama has been presented on any stage. Popular as this work has been in France, Belgium, Germany, &c., it has hitherto not found its way to Italy, owing to the objections entertained against the libretto in the countries under bigoted rulers.

The "Huguenots" was originally produced at the Académie Royal de Musique, in Paris, on the 29th February, 1836. The German company, in 1842, performed it at Covent-Garden Theatre; and in 1845 and 1846, the Brussels Company, at the same locality, and at Drury Lane Theatre, performed the opera very creditably. But it has been reserved for the Royal Italian Opera to mount this magnificent production with a most gorgeous *mise en scène*, and with a most perfect ensemble, in the cast of the principal characters, and in the orchestral and choral adjuncts. To add additional éclat to this remarkable representation, it was commanded by Her Majesty, who honoured the theatre with a state visit, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent occupying boxes on the occasion. The Queen is known to be an ardent admirer of Meyerbeer's compositions, and sings the duo "Où courrez-vous," in the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," with a skill and dramatic feeling which may be pronounced to be truly artistic. It was Meyerbeer who directed the musical arrangements for the King of Prussia, when her Majesty honoured his dominions with a visit in 1845.

The Italian translation has been admirably done by Signor Maggioni, the author of the libretto of Balfe's opera of "Falstaff." The drama has been reduced to four acts, instead of five, by placing the first and second acts in the original opera in one. Divers curtailments have also been made, on the authority of Meyerbeer's own score, arranged for Berlin. The music of the page, *Urbain*, which is written for a soprano, was transposed for a contralto by the composer; and he has added for Mdlle. Albini a cavatina, expressly composed for the Royal Italian Opera. No work yet presented at Covent-Garden has called to action all the resources of the establishment in a more striking degree than the "Huguenots." Grieve and Talbin have contributed exquisite scenery; the costumes, by Mrs. Bailey and Mdlme. Marzio, are historically accurate, as well as picturesque. The incidental dances are full of animation. Nor ought we to omit a favourable mention of the exertions of Signor Bonciglio, the chorus-master, and of Mr. A. Harris, who has arranged the spectacle. But the presiding genius of all the astonishing results in the mounting of the "Huguenots" has been Costa. When it is recollect that Meyerbeer took eleven months to get up his opera at the Académie Royale, and that Costa has accomplished his herculean task in little more than a month, some notion may be formed of his extraordinary labours.

The opera is thus cast:—*Marguerite di Valois* (betrothed to *Henri Quatre*), Mdlme. Castellan; *First Lady of Honour*, Mdlme. Bellini; *Il Comte de St. Bris* (the Governor of the Louvre), Signor Tamburini; *Valentine* (his daughter), Mdlme. Pauline Viardot; *Il Comte de Nevers*, Signor Tagliafico; *De Cosse*, Signor Mai; *Tavannes*, Signor Lavia; *Le Relais*, Signor Poloni; *Mervi*, Signor Rache; *Maurevert*, Signor Soldi; *First Monk*, Signor Corradi-Setti; *Head of the Night Watch*, Signor Talamo; *Raoul di Nantes* (a Protestant gentleman), Signor Mario; *Marcello* (his servant), Signor Marin; *Urbain* (Page of Honour to *Marguerite*), Mdlle. Albion.

We must reserve our musical analysis until the forthcoming week. In the first act, the first sensation was created by Mario, in his opening air, "Ah! pif blanca," with Hill's exquisite alto accompaniment. Marin looked quite a picture in the dress of Marcel, and was immensely applauded in his Lutheran song. His "Pif paf" warlike air, with the curious obligato of piccolo and ophélie, narrowly escaped an encore; it was given with fine energy. Albini on the *Page*, came in for the next demonstration of gratification, by her delicious singing of the cavatina, "Nobil donna." The finale of the first scene went off with great spirit. In the second scene Albini carried away the honours in the new cavatina expressly composed for her by Meyerbeer, "No, no, caso egual." It was rapturously encored, her Majesty giving the command for the repetition. The oath of reconciliation and the outbreak of rage in the finale, were wonderfully done.

The second act passed off with unbounded spirit. The "Rataplan" chorus was much applauded, as also the duo between Viardot and Marin. The septet of the duel brought out the voice of Mario magnificently, and the effect of the double band and triple chorus in the finale was immense. The third act was stupendous. No language can depict the sensation produced by the colossal concerted piece, "The benediction of the daggers," preparatory to the massacre of the "Huguenots." The last movement of this stupendous composition was encored, and the house rang with cheering at the close. The duo succeeding his chorus, between Viardot and Mario, electrified the auditory. For intensity of dramatic power and feeling it has been never excelled, and, at the close, both *artistes* were called before the curtain amidst continued cheering from every part of the house.

The fourth act, with a splendid ball scene and the celebrated trio between Viardot, Mario, and Marin, terminated this truly great work.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the theatre, with their suite, in twelve carriages, precisely at eight o'clock. The Queen was received by Messrs. Delane and Webster, in full Court dresses, and conducted to the Royal box, which was in the centre of the house. Nothing could be more elegant than its aspect; but, as we propose to publish an illustration thereof in our ensuing Number, we must defer an account of the decorations, fitted up with so much taste by Mr. F. Gye. On the entrance of her Majesty, the National Anthem was sung, the solo verses by Castellan, Albini, and Viardot; every political allusion being tremendously cheered. The enthusiastic loyalty of the house in fact knew no bounds, and a more magnificent *coup d'œil* was never witnessed. The Queen looked remarkably well, and was dressed in mourning, and wore a tiara of diamonds. Prince Albert had a Field-Marshal's uniform. The house was crowded in every part. The Royal visitors remained until the end of the opera, when the National Anthem was played by the band. Viardot, Mario, and Marin were called for three times in succession, and a similar compliment might have been justly paid to Costa.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi company have commenced their representations at the above house. It is the intention of the management to produce all the dramas, farces, and burlesques that have been most successful at the other establishment in succession, and perform each about half-a-dozen times. By this arrangement the entire company will appear in turns. The short season commenced with "The Green Bushes," the burlesque of "Norma," and "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell."

LYCEUM.

A burlesque of "Blue Beard," which was once so popular at the Olympic during the Vestris management, was revived here on Monday, with excellent effect. Mr. Frank Matthews plays *Abomelique*, vice Mr. James Bland; and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam is *Fleurette*, the character originally sustained by Madame Vestris. Mr. H. Hall is *O'Shock-o-back*; and Mr. Selby the lover *Jolice*.

To Miss Fitzwilliam the chief praise is to be awarded. She is an accomplished burlesque actress, giving the lines with full effect; and her beautiful fresh voice told to great advantage in some parodies on the "Puritan" polaces, "Robert, to que j'aime," and an unaccompanied *moreau* in the last scene. Mr. F. Matthews was a fine tyrannical bashaw, and sang his own march with most diverting importunity.

On Wednesday evening "The Beggar's Opera" was performed, by the special desire of Prince Albert, who honoured the theatre with his presence. The other pieces were "Poor Pillicoddy" and "Blue Beard." The house was very full.

A clause in the lease of the HAYMARKET prevents Mr. Webster from lowering his prices. The half-price is therefore taken at the early hour of eight o'clock.

At the conclusion of the LYCEUM season, Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are engaged for a certain number of nights at the SURREY.

The PRINCESS' closes this week. The season has been anything but successful, and latterly the house has only been opened on the evenings of Madame Anna Thillon's performance in the "Fille du Régiment."

Miss Laura Addison is, it is said, engaged at the HAYMARKET next season. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will also be permanent members of the company; and we believe Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover think of retiring.

MUSIC.

M. THALBERG.—The morning concert of M. Thalberg, on Monday, at the room in Her Majesty's Theatre, attracted a numerous and fashionable auditory. The only lady vocalist was Mdlle. Lind, who gave the "Prayer" from Weber's "Der Freischütz"—not the grand scene, as was announced—with much feeling. In the comic singing lesson duo, by Fioravante, which she sang with Lablache, her solfège and vocal exercises were neatly executed, and with Lablache's drolery, ensured an encore. The greatest treat in Mdlle. Lind's vocalisation was her rendering of two Swedish melodies, in one of which the demand for a repetition was rapturous. These airs are curious, and exact imitative faculties which Mdlle. Lind invested with peculiar charm. The other singers were Gardoni, Coletti, Belletti, and Lablache. The pianoforte performances of Thalberg were admirable, comprising as they did his "Pasquale" and "Lucrezia Borgia" fantasias, his "Tarantelle" and "Barcarole."

MADAME CLARE HENNELLE.—This vocalist gave a matinée on Saturday at Coulon's Rooms, Marlborough-street. She sang airs by Meyerbeer, Clapisson, &c., skilfully, with a soprano voice of moderate power and compass. She was assisted by Madame Tagliafico, Mdlle. de Mendi, the Misses Pyne, Signor Ciabatta, M. Gorla the pianist, Herr Ehrmann the violinist, &c. Pilotti and Kuhne were the accompanists.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—On Wednesday, Master Alexander Rancheray, the boy violinist, gave a matinée musicale at Dr. Couveau's rooms, in Foley-place, conducted by Alary, and assisted by Madame Tagliafico, Madame de Lozano, Mdlle. Vera, Miss Messent, Miss Clara Lovedy, the Clebras, Signor Ciabatta, Signor Tagliafico, &c.—The second harp recital of Gerhard Taylor was given at Blaydel's Rooms, Newman-street. He was much applauded in his admirable performances.—On Monday Mrs. Hampton, the sister of Osborne, the pianist, will give a soirée musicale at the mansion of C. R. Mansell Talbot, Esq., M.P., Belgrave-square, assisted by Viardot, Albini, Castellan, Corbari, Roger, Salvi, Marin, Tamburini, Rovere, &c.—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Operas at Her Majesty's and Covent-Garden Theatres.

IRELAND.

THE CLUBS.

The clubs are undergoing a more perfect organisation. They are being divided into sections and sub-sections, so as to answer to the roll-call, and come more readily under the eye of the commander. All their movements, however, are well known; their minutest acts are reported to the police. Reports are furnished by members of their own body, and, knowing this, they proceed with necessary caution. It is calculated that the entire force of the clubs does not include 20,000.

The county of Wicklow grand jury has unanimously signed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to put down the clubs, and, failing the means at his disposal, to apply to the legislature for additional powers, as they considered their existence to be most dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Doheny was admitted to bail on Saturday evening, the charge against him having been only for sedition. After regaining his liberty he started for Cashel, where the King Cormac Club received him with open ranks; and thence he went on Sunday to the broad ridge of Sliemamon in an open barouche, drawn by four horses, and attired in the half-forgotten uniform of the '82 Club. The procession from Cashel is said to have reckoned 8000. On reaching the summit the host was met by a large assemblage, composed of Cork, Waterford, Wexford, and Tipperary men, the hill abutting on all these counties. The chair was not filled, as stated in the programme, by Mr. Doheny, but he spoke at some length, "advised the people to form clubs, cautioned them to be firm and fear not, and the day was their own." There was no disorder beyond that which accompanies the gathering of some 30,000 persons—the report sets down 50,000.

Mr. Meagher proceeded from Waterford to the place of meeting in a carriage drawn by six horses, and followed by the clubs of Waterford in military array. On the return of the procession in the evening, some of the authorities were disposed to prevent them entering the city in marching order; and it was proposed to support a command that they should break ranks and enter in civil mode by the military and cannon if necessary. The magistracy of Waterford refused, however, to sanction the latter measure. The toll-bar was put down before the procession reached the bridge at the Kilkenny side of the Suir, and it was enjoined that the procession should break up before being allowed to pass. The answer was a burst which took away the whole toll-bar, and the party entered in triumph.

On Sunday last there was to have been an assembly of the Clubs in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the members accordingly mustered in full force in their various club-rooms; but at two o'clock p.m. the assembly was postponed—the reason did not transpire. A large body of police was in attendance at each of the club-rooms, and were busily engaged throughout the day, ascertaining, when possible, the names of the members, their apparent rank in life, age, average heights, and such other minutiae as might tend to enlighten Government with respect to the class of persons composing these dangerous bodies.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THE NEWSVENDERS.

At the various police-offices, on Monday, informations were preferred by the police against news-venders for selling copies of the *Nation* and *Felon* newspapers.

HEAD-OFFICE.—Sergeant Bowen, A. 91, brought a boy, named Patrick Cullen, before Messrs. Porter and Magee, for "vending a seditious publication called the *Nation*." It appeared that he was crying various papers, among others, the *Nation*, when the constable went up and asked for a *Nation*. The prisoner denied he had one, but, on searching him, the constable found a copy. The paper was handed to the magistrates, when Mr. Porter read the leading article, bearing the initials "C. G. D." After a long discussion, in which Mr. Rea, a solicitor, appeared for the prisoner, Mr. Porter declared that the paper was a seditious publication, and that the magistrates would send the case for adjudication before a jury. Ultimately it was arranged to bind the prisoner to appear next day, when informations were received.

HENRY-STREET OFFICE.—Police-Constable C 48 charged Ellen Roche with selling copies of the *Nation* and *Felon* newspapers, on Saturday last, same being seditious and felonious publications. Mr. Kelly, the presiding magistrate, called for the papers referred to. The constable stated that he did not deprive the prisoner of them. Mr. Kelly, therefore, dismissed the case.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.—Joseph Mooney was charged by B 4 with an offence similar to the above, before Mr. Tyndal. The papers were produced and identified by the constable. Mr. Tyndal said, "I will send this case for trial to the next sessions." The prisoner, having entered into two securities of £10 each, to appear at the next sessions, was discharged.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS.—The Limerick Grand Jury have found true bills against Mr. T. F. Meagher. He has traversed to next assizes, and his trial for "sedition" accordingly stands postponed until the month of March, 1849. The proceedings adopted by the law officers of the Crown in the case of Mr. Darcy McGee, of the *Nation*, and Mr. Hollywood, one of the Club emissaries, have, by some mismanagement, been rendered altogether nugatory. The offence with which Messrs. McGee and Hollywood stood charged was committed on Sunday, July 2. The informations, however, were not lodged until Wednesday, the 12th instant, on the evening of which day, at six o'clock, their arrest was accomplished. Having been brought before the magistrates of College-street police-office, they were held to bail for a misdemeanour, and ordered to attend forthwith at Wicklow, in which county the offence was committed, and where the assizes were then being held. Thither the traversors repaired, on the 13th; but on arrival there it was discovered that the grand jury had been released from their duties at eleven o'clock the day previous, and just seven hours before McGee and Hollywood had been taken into custody.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne passed over without any disturbance. The only place in the North where a collision between the Orangemen and Repealers was feared is Castlenellan, county Down. There is an eminence outside the town on which the Deputy-Master declared his men would hoist the flag of Antrim. The Repealers declared they should not, and, true to their word, the Repealers entrenched themselves on the summit on the morning of the 12th, all armed, and counting some 6000 men. No attempt was made to dislodge them. A military force was at hand to prevent collision.

THE REPEAL PRESS.—On Saturday, the *Nation* and *Felon* appeared as usual, the Tribune standing over, in consequence of incomplete arrangements. The *Nation* leads with an article on the Clubs, by Mr. Duffy, dated "Newgate"; and the very strong sentiments of Mr. Duffy are backed up in another leader by Mr. McGee. Should the Government attempt to put down the Clubs by any existing or future legislation, Mr. Duffy recommends a Provisional Council of all the chief officers, and to resist, if necessary, with arms. Messrs. Martin and Reilly address the Earl of Clarendon in the *Felon*; Mr. Reilly concluding, as usual, with an "immortal hatred." A notice has been served by the police at the residences of all the news-venders in Dublin, cautioning them against the sale of any felonious or seditious papers. Such offenders will render themselves liable to prosecution.

ARRESTS.—On Tuesday, at Cork, Messrs. Isaac S. Varian, J. W. Bourke, and John O'Brien were arrested at half-past two o'clock, upon a charge of sedition uttered at Cross Barry on the 2nd of July. They have been admitted to bail.

MARTIAL LAW.—On Tuesday last the following places were proclaimed under the late Act by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland:—The city of Dublin; the county of Dublin; the county and town of Drogheda; the city of Cork; the city of Waterford; the baronies of Cork, Fermoy, Condous, and Clon-gibon, in the county of Cork; the baronies of Kilcullin, Middle, and Gauntier, in the county of Waterford.

ARREST AND RESCUE.—The Rev. Mr. Byrne, Roman Catholic priest, was, on Monday, arrested, on a charge of sedition, and placed in the Bridewell of Carrick-on-Suir. On the affair becoming known, people assembled in large masses, made an attack on the gaol, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Byrne; they also set free all the prisoners. The military, being without orders, did not act.

The departure of the Lord Lieutenant for England had been delayed for a few days.

SLIGO BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following was the state of the poll at the final close:—Somers (Repealer), 102; Hartley, 90; Ball, 87. A meeting of Mr. Hartley's supporters took place on Saturday morning, when it was decided that a petition should be immediately lodged against Mr. Somers, grounded upon his non-qualification; and, secondly, his having a sufficient number of what are termed "bucks" upon his poll to place Mr. Hartley in a majority. At six o'clock the Mayor declared Mr. Somers duly elected to serve as member for the borough in Parliament.

MEETING OF THE IRISH LEAGUE.—A crowded meeting of the Irish League took place in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening. A deputation from the Corporation of Kilkenny was in attendance. The Mayor of Kilkenny was called to the chair. On Mr. W. S. O'Brien making his appearance he was received with loud acclamations. 702 new members were admitted. Dr. Cane, of Kilkenny, proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—"That the Acts of the English Parliament since the Legislative Union between this country and England, but more especially during its latest sessions, are sufficient proofs of the utter hopelessness of looking to it either for justice or good government, and that there is no prospect of happiness or prosperity for this country until it is free from the painful influence of foreign, hostile, and oppressive legislation. Resolved, "That acting on this conviction, the Irish League has been formed with the sole view and object of restoring to Irishmen their ancient constitution of Queen, Lords, and Commons, by the combination of Irishmen in a course of action at once constitutional and decided." The Rev. Mr. O'Mally, Mr. Smith O'Brien, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, recommending the retention of their arms by the people, notwithstanding the Government proclamation.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Viscount Morpeth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—FLOWER SHOW.—On Tuesday, the fourth miscellaneous flower show of the Royal South London Floricultural Society was held in these pleasant gardens. The show was decidedly one of the best of the season, both for quantity and quality of the specimens exhibited, no fewer than four large tents being crowded with the most beautiful varieties of almost every species of flower, both foreign and domesticated, in bloom at this period of the year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. S.—r."—They shall have prompt attention.

"P. N. W."—We have tried some diagrams printed in the way you suggest, but the effect is not pleasing, and we doubt their having any advantage over the ordinary ones in facilitating the study of positions.

"X. U. Z."—1. The solution which puzzles you is—1. Kt to Q Kt 6th; 2. Q to K 3d—mate. 2. With respect to the "Sphynx" (with the construction of which the author named had nothing whatever to do), it has been repeatedly stated by us that mate can be given in six moves. 3. They differ only in name.

"Epsilon."—We are glad you have adopted our advice. Much inconvenience will be avoided by it. Of the two positions with which you have favoured us, we are sorry to have nothing favourable to say. The one in four moves is very easy and very commonplace; and that in six, an old Problem shorn of its original beauty, and rendered impracticable by your alterations. How can White, at his fifth move, check, without violating a principle of the game? The positions subsequently received are much too obvious.

"A. L." Holkham.—Duly received, and very acceptable. The best shall appear.

"Gilbertson."—We think the K Kt's gambit.

"M. E."—It is impossible to tell what rule originally obtained with regard to the Queening of a Pawn. It differs now in different countries; but that adopted here has been in vogue for a long period, both in France and in Germany, and is sanctioned as best by all the leading authors of modern times.

"H." Liverpool.—It is pretty, but, we fear, too evident.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, AT YORK.

In our Journal of last week we reported the proceedings of this great Meeting up to the Council Dinner on Wednesday evening. At the close of the discussion which followed the address of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in acknowledgment for his health being drunk, Mr. Hudson, the Secretary to the Society, read the List of Prizes awarded by the Judges, which will be found in an adjoining page.

THURSDAY.

This day the Cattle Show was visited by 25,733 persons. In the early part of the day the tickets were exhausted: about 1200 were admitted by paying money at the door. On Tuesday, 1113 persons were admitted; on Wednesday, 6066; and on Thursday, 25,733; making in all 32,912 for the period spoken of. By far the greater proportion came in with the half-crown tickets; whereas, formerly, from one-third to two-thirds only have been admitted, and the remainder at one shilling each.

THE PAVILION DINNER.

Took place on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the Great Pavilion. The number of the company could not have been less than 1200, and comprised, with the exception of the agricultural labourers, all classes connected by occupation or otherwise with the landed interest of the country. The appearance of so large an assemblage, when rising to do honour to the toasts proposed on the distinguished guests present, was particularly striking and fine. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was received with enthusiastic and vociferous applause, sat on the right hand of the President (the Earl of Yarborough), on a raised platform, which ran along one side of the Pavilion, on which the following noblemen and gentlemen were also seated:—Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Zetland, Earl Powis, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Beaumont, the Chevalier Bunsen, M. Van de Weyer, Mr. Bancroft, the Lord Mayor of York, Lord George Bentinck, Lord Feversham, Professor Johnston, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. C. Hillyard, Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. George Stephenson, civil engineer, and other distinguished personages. In other parts of the Pavilion were seated the Marquis of Downshire, Sir T. D. Acland, Mr. Childers, M.P., the Duke of Richmond, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir C. Lemon, Sir Robert Price, Lord Portman, Lord Southampton, the Earl of Egmont. The table opposite the President's, on the other side of the Pavilion, was occupied by the Earl of Chichester, President elect, and the other Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Pavilion, as shown in our Illustration last week, was erected between the Castle and the Ouse, in St. George's Fields, a spacious piece of land belonging to the Corporation of York, and situated between the high road to Selby and the very beautiful and fashionable promenade called the New Walk, "made," says Drake, under the date of 1730, "a year or two ago, at the expense of the city." The Pavilion, like the buildings at the showyard, was erected by Mr. Manning of London. It was 140 feet long, by 84 feet deep, and was capable of accommodating 1400 persons comfortably, though the contract for the dinner was for only 1200.

The dinner being dispatched, the noble Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

In introducing the next toast, the noble Chairman referred to the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the meeting, and the evident pains he had taken in the inspection of its several departments. His Lordship concluded his address by observing:—"And I need not remind you that one of the great objects of this Society has been to lead the country to know that it is not merely for the benefit of the farmer that it holds these meetings, but that it wishes sincerely that the condition of the labourers may be bettered. (Cheers.) I cannot remind you of that without asking you if you do not believe with me that the country was perfectly electrified with the speech which was made lately by his Royal Highness, when he was advocating the claims of the labourer? (Loud cheering.) Under all these circumstances, then, I have the satisfaction of proposing to you the health of 'The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the rest of the Royal Family.' (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with loud and reiterated cheers. He said: "Gentlemen, I have been most deeply touched to witness the expressions of your loyalty to the Queen (renewed cheering), and to the members of the Royal Family generally. (More cheering.) I beg to return you my best thanks for having received the toast of my health with so much cordiality. (Cheers.) It has been a great satisfaction to me to have been enabled this year to pay you an old debt—(cheers)—in thus coming amongst you, and attending at this most useful and interesting meeting. (Loud and reiterated cheers.) All I have seen to-day and yesterday exhibits a bright picture of the progress of British agriculture; and for much of that progress the country is, I firmly believe, indebted to this Society. (Cheers.) Agriculture, which was once the main pursuit of this like every other nation, holds even now, notwithstanding the development of commerce and of manufactures, a fundamental position in this realm. (Cheers.) And although time has changed the position which was once held by the landed proprietor with his feudal dependents, yet the country gentleman with his wife, and the country clergyman, the farmer, and the labourer form still one great, and I hope united family—one united family, in which we gladly recognise the foundation of our social state. (Cheers.) Science and mechanical improvements have changed the mere practice of cultivating the soil, in these days, into an industrial pursuit, requiring capital, machinery, skill, and perseverance in the struggle of competition. (Cheers.) We must consider this a great progress, as it demands higher energies and higher intelligence. (Cheers.) Conscious of these changes, we agriculturists of England (tremendous cheering) collect in these meetings—the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—in order to communicate to each other the result of our various experience, and the progress that some may have made in the application of science, in the improvement and ingenuity of machinery, or in the breeding and rearing of cattle. (Cheers.) Feeling, as I do, a high and lively interest in these noble pursuits (cheers), and having myself in a small way (renewed cheering and laughter) experienced all the pleasures and little hangs (cheers), and knowing its paramount importance to the country (cheers), I feel highly gratified that the President of the Society should have entrusted to me to propose to you the toast of the day, which is, 'Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.' I trust you will respond to it with enthusiastic cheers. Gentlemen, 'The Royal Agricultural Society of England, and success to it.'

The toast was responded to with loud cheers.

The Earl Fitzwilliam then proposed the "Health of the Foreign Ministers present," which was eloquently replied to by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, and the Chevalier Bunsen. Among the toasts which followed were, "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce;" "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of York;" "The Yorkshire Agricultural Society;" "The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland;" and "The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland." The health of the President was then proposed by Mr. Pusey, M.P., and drunk with all honours. The American Minister proposed the health of the President elect of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, prefaced by an address characterised by liberal principles and striking command of language. The Earl of Chichester returned thanks, and concluded by proposing "The Railway Companies, and thanks to them for the facilities which they have afforded to the Society," his Lordship adding a merited tribute to Mr. Hudson, whose reply was received with loud and protracted applause.

We must not omit to record the enthusiastic reception given to the toast of "The Labouring Classes of this country," proposed in a luminous speech by Lord Wharncliffe, in which his Lordship dwelt with much force upon the interest of the wealthy in the welfare of the working population, and the duty as it is the interest of every man connected with agriculture, or connected with the land of this country, to advance the moral, social, and intellectual position of the labouring classes.

The Chairman then rose and said:—"I wish to express to his Royal Highness Prince Albert the great joy that he has diffused amongst the members of this Society by coming amongst us on this occasion, and showing that he is not indifferent to our transactions; and we earnestly but respectfully hope that it will be convenient to his Royal Highness again to visit this Society. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add, that it has been a great satisfaction to me that I was the first President who had the honour of receiving his Royal Highness as a participant in our proceedings."

Prince Albert then rose, and gracefully bowed his acknowledgments to the company, and was loudly cheered for some minutes.

His Royal Highness and the rest of the company then withdrew, at twenty minutes before nine o'clock.

In the evening Prince Albert honoured with his presence a Grand Ball, given by the Lady Mayorees.

FRIDAY.

This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, Prince Albert left York by special train, having been received during his visit to this ancient city with unbounded cordiality and enthusiasm. The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society terminated to-day with the general meeting of the Society in the Guildhall, at which the usual formal business was transacted.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

The following were the awards of the Judges of Implements:—
For the best plough for heavy land, £10—Mr. Busby.
For the best plough for light land, £10—Messrs. Howard and Son.
For the best drill for general purposes, £15—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best turnip drill on the flat, £10—Mr. Garrett.
For the best turnip drill on the ridge, £10—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best hand drilling machine, £5—Withheld.
For the best scarifier or grubber, £10—Messrs. Sharman and Co.
For the best machine for making draining tiles or pipes, £20—Mr. Whitehead.
For the best harrow, £5—Messrs. Howard and Son.
For the best steaming apparatus, £10—Messrs. Sharman and Co.
For the best skimmer or paring plough, £5—Mr. Kilby.
For the best horse seed dibble, £10—Mr. Newberry.
For the best one-horse cart, £5—Mr. Eaton.
For the best waggon, £10—Mr. Stratton.
For the best thrashing machine, £20—Mr. Garrett.
For the best steam-engine, £50—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best corn-dressing machine, £10—Mr. Hornsby.
For the best grist mill, £15—Withheld.
For the best grinding mill, £15—Withheld.
For the best grate or stove for cottages, £5—Mr. W. N. Nicholson.

MEDALS.

Norwegian harrow—Mr. Crosskill.
Haymaking machine—Mr. Smith, of Stamford.
Horse-rake—Mr. Hensman.
Horse hoe on the flat—Mr. Garrett.
Horse hoe on the ridge—Mr. Busby.
Grass land cultivator—Mr. Busby.
Linseed and corn-crusher—Messrs. Sharman and Co.
Liquid manure drill—Mr. T. Chandler.
Chaff-cutter—Mr. Cornes.
Cake-breaker—Mr. W. N. Nicholson.
Root-washer—Mr. Crosskill.
Cesspool and tank-cleaner—Messrs. Dean, Dray, and Co.
Cheese-press—Mr. Bruckshaw.
Shock-remover—Mr. Summers.
Level—Mr. Blundell.
For his improvements in the transparent water gauge, as attached to the steam-engine—Mr. Howe.
Steaming apparatus—Mr. R. Robinson.
Self-acting hopper, as applied to his drill—Mr. Hensman.
Thrashing, shaking, and dressing machine—Mr. Abbey.
Portable thrashing, straw-shaking, and dressing machine—Mr. B. Burrell.

We have engraved a few of the above.

Mr. Hornsby's Prize Six-horse power Portable Steam-engine; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. This steam-engine is simple in its construction, fitted with governors, and easy to manage, with tubular boiler, fire-box, and smoke-box complete. The thickness of boiler plates as follows:—Fire-box, various— $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 7-16th, $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; the horizontal part $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; smoke-box $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and chimney $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; the quality, Page's best scrap plates: the diameter of cylinder, 10 in.; length of stroke of the piston, 14 in.; number of revolutions of the crank shaft, 110; crank shaft 3 in. in diameter; journals, $\frac{2}{3}$ in., wrought iron; diameter of fly-wheels, 6 ft.; weight of ditto, 7 cwt., which acts as driving pulley. The engine calculated to work at 6-horse power; probable time it will require to generate the steam to working pressure is 48 minutes; quantity of fuel it will consume in getting up the steam is 94 lbs.; consumption of fuel for every hour it is in full work is 84 lbs.; mounted upon carriages, with four wheels, and double shafts, complete, for thrashing corn and other agricultural purposes. Price, £25.

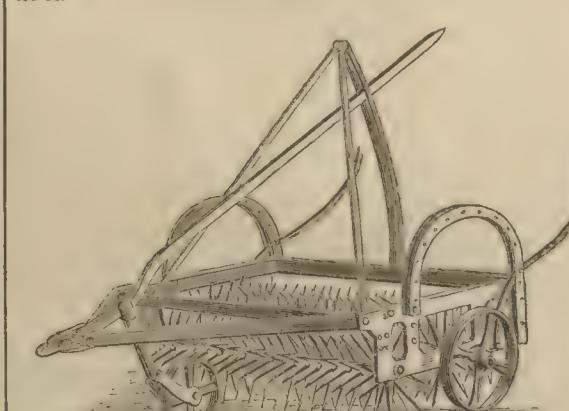
Mr. Kilby's Prize Turf and Stubble Paring Plough; invented, improved, and manufactured by Thomas Glover, of Thrusington, near Leicestershire. This implement gained a prize of £3 at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool; and £5 at the same Society's show at Northampton; and £2, with Silver Medal, at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show at Scarborough, 1847. The implement pares turf or stubble ground to any thickness required, from 1 to 3 inches, and 14 inches wide. It lays the turf in a hollow curl, a form admirably adapted for drying. It may be worked by a pair or three horses, according to the nature of the ground and the depth required; and will complete two acres per day. The improvement consists of a simplification of the machinery, by which the same effect is produced, and a reduction in price of £1. Price, £3 10s.

Mr. Busby's Horse Hoe on the Ridge—Silver Medal. The simple and effective operation of this little machine gained it a host of admirers at York. The harrow at the back brings the weeds to the surface, and prevents their growing again, as would otherwise be the case in wet weather.

Messrs. Sharman and Co.'s Prize Patent Scarifier, with Seven Wrought-iron Tines; invented by Mr. Arthur Biddell, of Playford, and improved and manufactured by Ransomes and May, of Ipswich. This implement received the prize of £10 from the Society last year at Northampton. It is made principally of wrought-iron, and covers a space of nearly five feet; the tines can be moved to different distances apart to suit various modes of tillage. It is equally efficient as a grubber or cleaner of land, and as a general cultivator where the surface is not required to be turned down. Cast-iron or wrought steel hoes, from 4 to 6 inches wide, can be put on, with which it is admirably adapted to clean bean or pea stubble after harvest; break up clover leys where failed, or prepare for turnips. Price, delivered in London, £18 18s.; in Peterborough, Wellingborough, and York, £19 15s.

Mr. Crosskill's Prize (medal) Improved Norwegian Harrow; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. This Norwegian harrow is fitted with three sets of rowels, or roller parts, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, the rowels revolving separately or independently of each other, thereby avoiding the danger of breakage from stones, &c. The rowel points are of an improved form and length, the more effectively to imitate the action of the garden fork. Price, £12.

Mr. W. N. Nicholson's Prize new Cottage Range (with registered improvements); invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. Price, £2 2s.



CROSSKILL'S IMPROVED NORWEGIAN HARROW.—SILVER MEDAL.

PRIZE ANIMALS.

The following were a portion of the awards of the Prizes for Cattle, read by

the Secretary at the Council Dinner on Wednesday, our limits allowing us only to quote the first prize of each class:—

SHORT-HORNS.

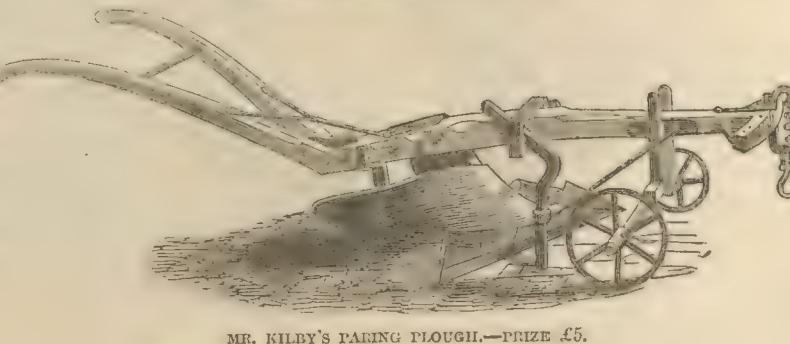
Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 40 sovs to Mr. R. Keevil, Shaw Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire.
Class 2.—Bulls calved since 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. William Linton, Sheriff-lutton, Yorkshire.
Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. J. M. Hopper, Newham, Grange, Stockton-on-Tees.
Class 4.—In-calf heifers.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. R. Booth, Warlaby, Northallerton.
Class 5.—Yearling heifers.—First prize of 10 sovs to Mr. William Smith, West Rasen, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

HEREFORDS.

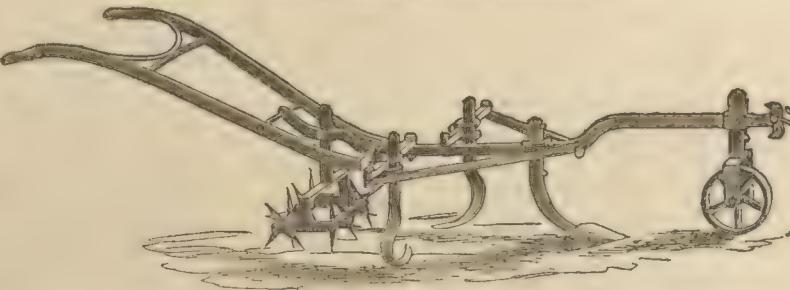
Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of



HORNSBY'S STEAM-ENGINE.—PRIZE £50.



MR. KILBY'S PARING PLOUGH.—PRIZE £5.



BUSBY'S HORSE HOE ON THE RIDGE.—SILVER MEDAL.

DEVONS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 40 sovs to Mr. Hole, of Knowle House, near Dunster, Somerset.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 4.—In-calf heifers.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 5.—Yearling heifers.—First prize of 10 sovs to Mr. James Hole, of Knowle House, near Dunster, Somerset.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1846.—First prize of 25 sovs to Mr. E. Cane, of Berwick-court, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—Prize of 15 sovs, no competition.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 15 sovs to Mr. John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, near Barnard Castle, Durham.

Class 4.—In-calf heifers.—First prize of 20 sovs to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 5.—Yearling heifers.—First prize of 10 sovs to Mr. James Hole, of Knowle House, near Dunster, Somerset.

Class 6.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 7.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 8.—In-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. James Hole, of Knowle House, near Dunster, Somerset.

Class 9.—Yearling heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 10.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 11.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 12.—In-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. T. W. Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset.

Class 13.—Yearling heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 14.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 15.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 16.—In-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 17.—Yearling heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 18.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 19.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 20.—In-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 21.—Yearling heifers.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 22.—Bulls calved since 1st January, 1846.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

Class 23.—Cows in milk or in calf.—Prize of 10 sovs to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.



ENTRY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT INTO YORK.

Class 4.—In-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 svs to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, near Buckingham.

Class 5.—Yearling heifers.—Prize of 10 svs to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, near Buckingham.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions for agricultural purposes.—First prize of 30 svs to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Downshire.

Class 2.—Stallions for dray purposes.—Prize of 20 svs to Mr. G. Townsend, Sapcote-field, near Hinckley, Leicester.

Class 3.—Two-year-old stallions for agricultural purposes.—First prize of 15 svs to Mr. H. Eddison, of Gateford, near Worksop.

Class 4.—Mares and foals for agricultural purposes.—First prize of 20 svs to Mr. A. Chibnall, of Bromham, near Bedford.

Class 5.—Two-year-old fillies.—First prize of 10 svs to the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Melchbourne, near Ilkham Ferrers, Bedford.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of 30 svs to Mr. J. Borton, of Barton-le-street, near Malton, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.—First prize of 30 svs to Mr. J. Borton, of Barton-le-street, Malton, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Shearling ewes.—First prize of 20 svs to Mr. W. Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of 30 svs to Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.—First prize of 30 svs to Mr. Wm. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes, Wilts.

Class 3.—Shearling ewes.—First prize of 20 svs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling rams.—First prize of 30 svs to Mr. G. Hewer, Ley Gore, Northleach, Gloucester.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.—First prize of 30 svs to Mr. W. Garne, of Aldsworth, Northleach, Gloucester.

Class 3.—Shearling ewes.—First prize of 20 svs to Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire.

PIGS.

Class 1.—Boars of a large breed.—First prize of 15 svs to Dr. Hobson, Park House, Leeds.

Class 2.—Boars of a small breed.—First prize of 15 svs to Mr. R. Smith, Givendale, Ripon, Yorkshire (this animal was of Mr. Fisher Hobbs' breed).

Class 3.—Breeding sows of a large breed.—Prize of 10 svs to Mr. J. Tuley, Exley Head, Keighley, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Breeding sows of a small breed.—Prize of 10 svs to Mr. E. Eddison, Headingley-hill, near Leeds.

Class 5.—Three breeding sow pigs of a large breed.—Prize of 10 svs to Mr. Tuley, Exley Head, Keighley.

Class 6.—Three breeding sow pigs of a small breed.—Prize of 10 svs to Mr. J. Roper, Keighley, York.

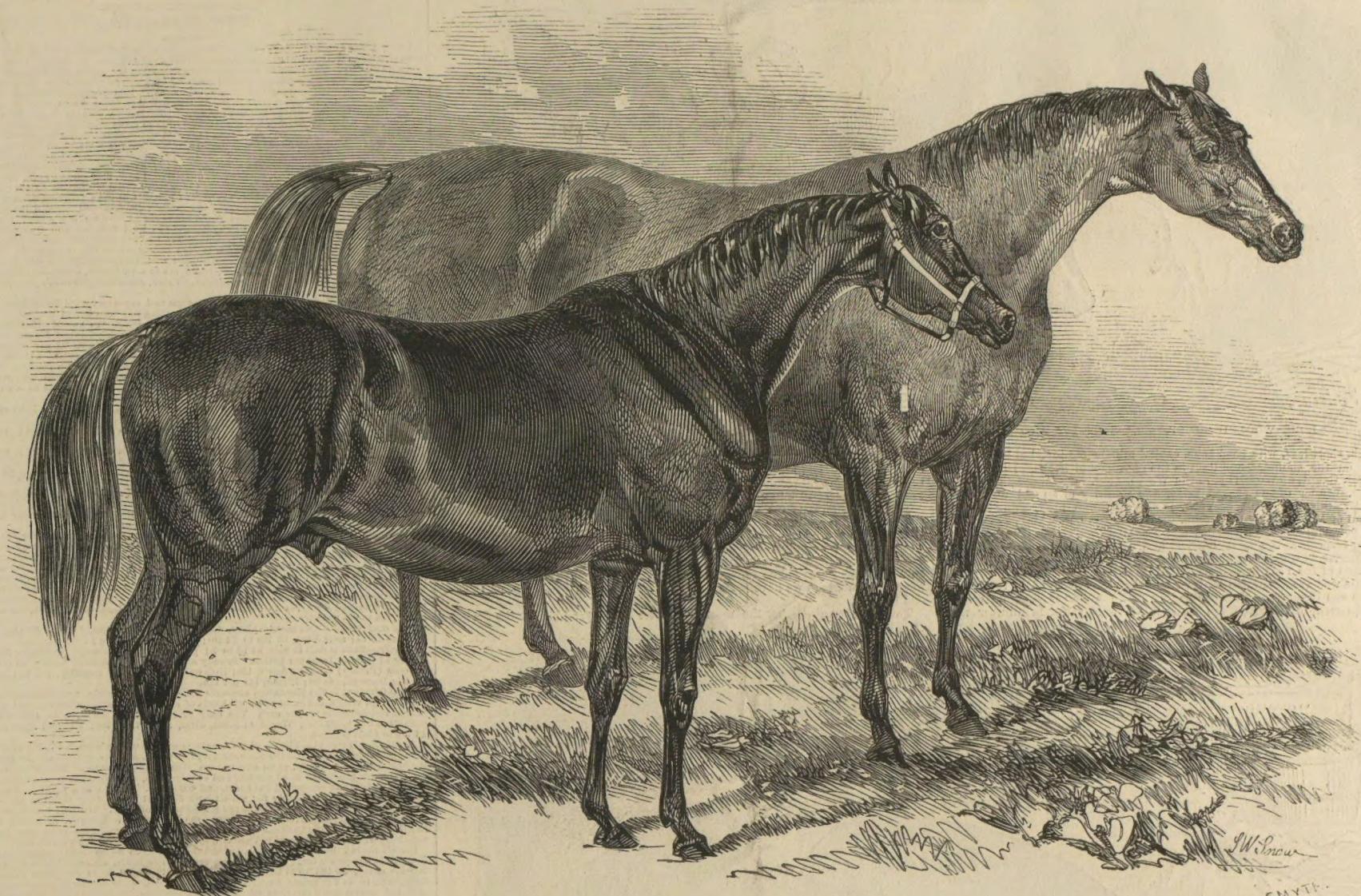
LOCAL PRIZES.

These local prizes were confined to parties only who occupy either a house or land within the county of York, subject to the general regulations. Animals competing for these local prizes were, however, entitled to be shown for any of



VIEW OF YORK, FROM CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.



MR. GAUNT'S "FATHER OF THE TURF."—1ST PRIZE.

the general prizes of the Society for which they were qualified, provided a special entry to that effect had been duly made as prescribed.

SHORT HORNS.

Class 1.—Bulls of any age.—First prize of 20 sows to Mr. H. Ambler, of Watkinson-hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Bulls above one year and not exceeding two years.—First prize of 20 sows to Mr. Wm. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Best cow above three years old.—Prize of 10 sows to Mr. R. Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Pair of in-calf heifers.—Prize of 10 sows to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warlerton, Yorkshire.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions for hunting purposes.—First prize of 30 sows to Mr. R. Gaunt, of Hall Field Cottage, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Stallions for carriage purposes.—First prize of 30 sows to Mr. J. Shaw, of Acomb Hall, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Stallions qualified to get roadsters.—Prize of 20 sows to Mr. J. Wake of Market Weighton, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Cleveland stallion.—Prize of 20 sows to Mr. J. Langdale, of Leakonfield-park, near Beverley, Yorkshire.

Class 5.—Mare and foal for hunting purposes.—First prize of 20 sows to Mr. W. Firth, of Kirkstall, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

Class 6.—Mare and foal for carriage purposes.—First prize of 20 sows to Mr. R. Goodlass, of Hutton Cranswick, near Driffield, Yorkshire.

Class 7.—Cleveland mare and foal.—Prize of 20 sows to Mr. H. Ricatson, of Upsall, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling ram.—Prize of 15 sows to Mr. John Borton, of Barton-le-Street, near Malton, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Shearling ewes.—Prize of 5 sows to Mr. W. E. Botterill, of East Thorpe, Market Weighton.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearling ram.—Prize of 15 sows to Mr. W. Simpson, of Kirby Grindalyst, Sledmere, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Shearling ewes.—Prize of 5 sows to Mr. W. Simpson of Kirby Grindalyst, Sledmere, Yorkshire.

PIGS.

Class 1.—Boar, large breed.—Prize of 5 sows to Dr. Hobson, of Park House, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Boar, small breed.—Prize of 5 sows to Mr. R. Smith, of Givendale, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

Class 3.—Sow, large breed.—Prize of 5 sows to Mr. T. Smith, of Hoyland Hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Class 4.—Sow, small breed.—Prize of 5 sows to Mr. Mark Stainsby, jun., Lady Pit Lane, Hunstlet, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

We append a few notes upon the specimens we have illustrated:

In the great breeding county of York, a show of stallions is a matter of great interest. A very large number (120) of horses were shown at the late meeting, including several well-known and fashionable sires. Our illustration gives portraits, drawn on the block from the animals, of The Father of the Turf, winner of the first prize of 30 sows; and Freeman, winner of the second prize of 15 sows.

The Father is a thorough-bred, by Muley Moloch, out of Thomasina by Welbeck. He never raced, being disqualified for the Derby, St. Leger, and his other engagements, by the death of his owner the late Christopher Wilson, Esq. This is the eighth premium he has won. He is a rich dark chestnut, sixteen



1ST PRIZE, HEREFORDS.—CLASS I.

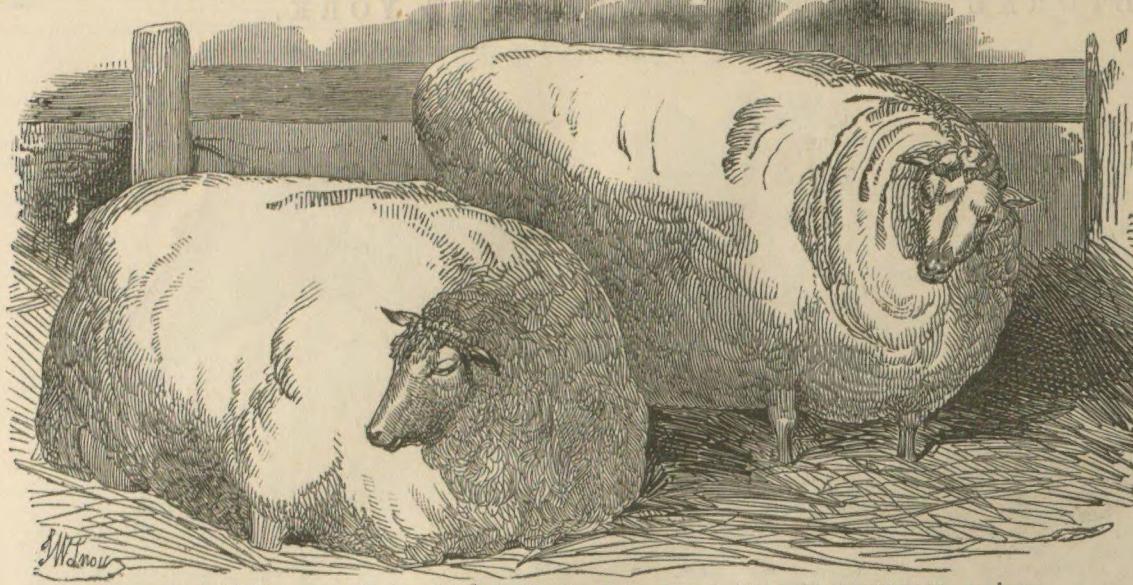
MR. J. N. CARPENTER, EARDISLAND, NEAR LEOMINSTER, HEREFORD.

1ST PRIZE, SHORT HORNS.—CLASS I.

MR. KEEVIL, SHAW FARM, MELKSHAM, WILTS.

2ND PRIZE, SHORT HORNS.—CLASS I.

MR. BANNERSMAN, SOUTH LODGE, CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE.



LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.—CLASS I.—1ST AND 2ND PRIZES.—MR. G. HEWER, LEY GORE, NORTHLEACH, GLO'STER.

hands high, short legs, with good bone, capital middle and top, but looks rather too thick on the shoulder, and light in the gaskins and hocks. His fortunate owner is Mr. Gaunt, of Wetherby, in the West Riding.

Freeman, winner of the second prize, the property of an old well known breeder, Mr. Silvester Reed, of York, is also thorough bred, being by Sheet Anchor, out of Mortgage, by Bedlamite. He is sixteen hands high, an excellent bay, with powerful arms and gaskins, and good flat legs, and to the full as good in all other respects as the horse that beat him. He started but once, winning a stake at Chester, beating eight others. He is perfectly sound, and altogether a fine specimen of the York Freeman.

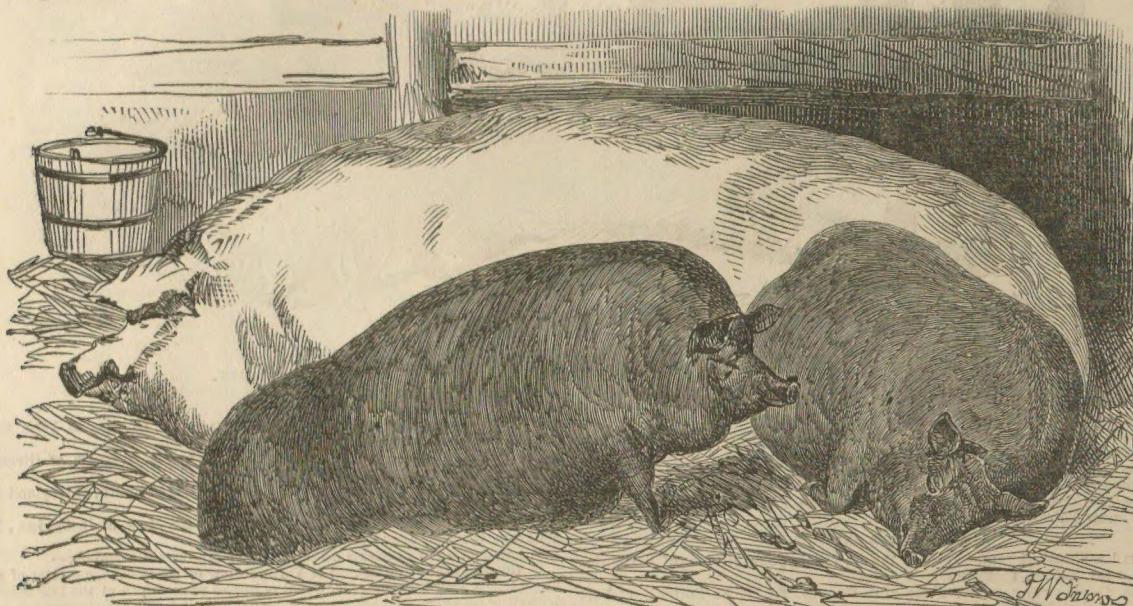
The Cattle we have illustrated contrast well the peculiarities of the two breeds, Short Horn and Hereford. Notwithstanding that the county may be termed the head-quarters of the breed, the Short Horns were fewer in number than

usual, and, perhaps, not of such high quality as we recollect to have seen at other shows of the Society. The bulls we have engraved, though good in all their points, were rather too near their Hereford neighbour fully to satisfy expectation—the Hereford bull almost defying criticism.

The two Sheep are from the Long-wooled Pens, being shearing rams of the Cotswold breed—winners of the first and second prizes of 30 and 15 sows in Class I. They are large, level animals, very wide forward, and well up otherwise; probably weighing 65 or 68 lbs. a quarter.

The Pigs excited great interest, particularly in the West Riding visitors. Some of them were of almost unapproachable excellence and beauty, particularly the dark gentleman we have represented sitting, who won two prizes of 15 sows and 5 pigs.

This has been altogether the most important Show yet held by the Society.



BOAR OF SMALL BREED.—1ST PRIZE, CLASS II.,
AND 1ST PRIZE (LOCAL), CLASS II.—MR. R. SMITH, OF
GIVENDALE, NEAR RIPPON, YORKSHIRE.

The area of the Show-field had to undergo two enlargements, in order to provide for the reception and exhibition of by far the largest number of implements, and (within seven) the greatest amount of stock ever entered for the Show.

This great increase, especially of implements, is attributable to the free transit so liberally afforded by the railway companies, whose judgment in this respect cannot be too highly commended.

The York Meeting has been ably reported in the *Yorkshireman*, which has been of great service in our condensation of this account.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very different in different places: at some places hall has fallen and done some damage; at others there have been violent thunder-storms, and several barns and out-houses in different places have been set on fire, and a good deal of damage has been done. No storm of any magnitude has taken place in the neighbourhood of London. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was cloudless till the evening, and overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was N.E.; and the average temperature of the day was 63°. Friday, there was a thick fog till 7h. A.M., and the sky was overcast till about noon, when it became clear; between 6h. P.M. till after midnight flashes of lightning were frequent, and thunder was occasionally heard, at times at about 5 seconds, and at other times 40 seconds, after the lightning; the storm was situated to the N. and N.W.; the direction of the wind was N.E.; and the average temperature was 68°. Saturday, till 8h. A.M. frequent flashes of lightning were seen, followed by thunder at very long intervals, and the sky was overcast till the evening, and partially so afterwards; the direction of the wind was N.E.; and the average temperature was 61°: on Saturday at midnight a thermometer placed on grass read 33°, and early on Sunday morning it read 29°; at this time vegetation in the open country must have been covered with frozen particles of water. On Sunday the sky was partially covered with clouds at all times, occasionally nearly wholly so; the direction of the wind was N.E.; and the average temperature was 65°. On Monday the sky was about one-half covered with cirrostratus and fleecy clouds; the direction of the wind W.N.W.; and the average temperature was 63°. On Tuesday the sky was for the most part cloudless; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature was 64°. On Wednesday the sky was covered with clouds till 10h. A.M., and mostly so after that time; the direction of the wind was W.; the average temperature of the air was 62°, and that for the week ending this day was 62°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	July 13,	the highest during the day was 81° deg., and the lowest was 48 deg.
Friday,	July 14,	..... 84 52
Saturday,	July 15,	..... 74 50
Sunday,	July 16,	..... 74 42
Monday,	July 17,	..... 74 52
Tuesday,	July 18,	..... 78 50
Wednesday,	July 19,	..... 70½ 54

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The fifth annual meeting of this society will commence at Lincoln on Tuesday next, and will terminate on Monday, July 31. The following is a general programme of the proceedings:—Tuesday.—Reception-room at Railway Hotel. Introductory meeting at 12, in County Assembly-room, near the Cathedral. Resignation of the Presidency by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the Earl Brownlow President elect. Visits to antiquities and objects of interest in Lincoln remains of the Bishop's Palace—the Castle—Mint Wall and Roman Gate—vestiges of Ancient Lindum—the Jew's House—John of Gaunt's House—the Mechanics' Institute, an ancient monastic building, &c. Opening of the Archaeological Museum at the Assembly-room. Excursion to Monk's house, and other objects adjacent to Lincoln. Public dinner at the Corn Exchange. The Earl Brownlow, the President, in the chair, at six. Wednesday.—Sectional meetings at the County Assembly-room and Stone-bow. Professor Willis's lecture on the cathedral at the County Assembly-room, at 12. Visit to the cathedral. Conversazione in the evening, at eight, at the County Assembly-room. Thursday.—Excursion to Stow and Gainsborough, returning by Torksey. Conversazione and sectional meeting in the evening at the County Assembly-room, at 8. Friday.—Excursion by rail to Southwell Minster, Newark Church and Castle, and Wollaton Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton. Soirée given by the Mayor and corporation at the County Assembly-room. Saturday.—Excursion by special train at nine to Tattershall Castle, Kirkstead Abbey, and Boston. Early and Medival section at the County Assembly-room in the evening. Monday.—Sectional meeting at the County Assembly-room. Visit to Temple Bruere, Excavation at the Round Church of the Templars, starting from Lincoln at nine. General meeting at the County Assembly-room at one. Central office at the Guildhall in the Stone-bow, at the foot of the High-street, where every information may be obtained regarding the proceedings of the week.—We intend to illustrate the Proceedings of the Institute, the most interesting sites visited, &c.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The abundance of money, fine weather, and absence of any exciting news from the Continent caused a gradual advance in prices from the opening of the market on Monday until Wednesday. Consols on Monday quoted 87½ to 88; on Tuesday 89, closing at 88½ for Money and the August Account. Conflicting accounts from Ireland, which proved, after investigation, to be of an alarming tendency, agitated the market on Wednesday. The fluctuations were rapid and extensive, Consols at one period registering a fall of one and a half per cent. Towards the close of business, however, a rally occurred, and 88½ was the last quotation. Considerable depression marked the opening on Thursday: Consols quoted 87½, declined to 87½ to 88, but afterwards rallied, quoting 87½ to 88. The market may be considered, however, the reverse of firm, and the late rapid advance will probably be followed by a strong reaction, should the news from Ireland continue unfavourable. Any downward tendency usually produces realisation on the part of previous buyers, depression being the result. Exchequer Bills have improved and maintained the advance. India Bonds continue below the market value. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent have been in some demand. Consols may be sold and reduced purchased at a present profit of nearly the half-year's dividend due in October. At the close of the week Bank Stock was 199: Reduced, 87½; Consols, 87½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 88½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan, 1860, 9; India Stock, 240; India Bonds, £1000, 30 pm; India Bonds, under £1000, 36 pm; Consols for Account, 87½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 pm; Ditto, £1000, March, 53 pm; Small, June, 48 pm.

Foreign Securities shared in the improvement of the English funds at the commencement of the week, and without suffering the same extent of reaction towards the close. On Tuesday the advance in prices was general, with the exception of Spanish and Dutch. Mexican improved ½ per cent; Portuguese Three per Cent, 1 per cent. Russian attained par, and Brazilian, 71. Spanish Three per Cent, on the contrary, receded to 21½; and Dutch Four per Cent were flat at 71. Danish has been gradually advancing since the proposed armistice, registering at present a rise of about 7 per cent. The market at the close of the week was heavy, Mexican declining on the receipt of intelligence that Paredes had still sufficient influence to embarrass the peace party in Mexico. Spanish also closed heavily at—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 71; Chilian Bonds, Three per Cent, 40; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent, 70; Mexican, Five per Cent, 1846, 17½; Ditto, Account, 17½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 17½; Spanish Five per Cent, 1840, 11½; Do, Account, 12; Do, Passive, 3; Three per Cent, Account, 22; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 45; Do, Account, 45½; Do, Four per Cent, Certificates, 72.

Shares on Monday and Tuesday were notably firm, but in many instances at an advance. London and North-Western quoted 129; Eastern Counties, 15½; South-Western and Great Western also tending upward. But the reaction in Consols brought sellers into the market, and prices again receded, as may be seen by the annexed list:—Aberdeen, 22½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23½ ex in.; Buckinghamshire, 4 do.; Caledonian, 28½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; E. Counties, 14½; Do. New Guaranteed 6 per Cent, 3½; Do. 5 per Cent, 52; Great Northern, 6½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 26½; Lancashire and Yorkshire Quarter Shares, 13½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, New, 6 per cent, 3; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 32; Ditto Guarant. 5 per cent, 8½ x.d.; London and North-Western, 126½; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto £10 (M. and B.) B., 11; Midland, 104; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 14½; North British, 22½; Ditto, Thirds, 2½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27; Scottish Central, 22½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 1½; South Devon, 17; South-Eastern, 25½; Ditto, No. 2, 12; Ditto, No. 3, 16½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 5½; South Wales, 7½; Wear Valley, Six per Cent, Guaranteed, 27½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32½; Ditto, Original and New, 21½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 17½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, Preference, 12½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 31½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7; Northern of France, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Rouen and Havre, 8½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 87½, but soon after declined, upon its transpiring that Lord Harding would be immediately despatched

to Ireland. Affairs in that country it was considered daily assumed a graver aspect, and the closing price of Consols, in consequence, fell to 87½ to 88. The Foreign and Share Markets were flat, with limited transactions.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrival of English wheat for our market coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample—have been unusually good, and of all average quality. The want of samples to-day exceeded the wants of the buyers, whose estimate was much limited the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. The best parcels of foreign wheat were mostly disposed of, at late rates. In the middling and inferior kinds next to nothing was doing, and prices were with difficulty supported. Scarcely a sample of English barley was in the market, but the shore of foreign was good. The trade was heavy, and the quotations ruled in favour of the buyers. Malt—the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly, at late figures. The oat trade was in a very depressed state, and, in some instances, prices were quite 6d per quarter lower. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour very dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 55d; barley, 20; oats, 53d. Irish: oats, 50d. Foreign: wheat, 10,410; barley, 19,020; oats, 41,740 quarters. Flour, 2160 sacks; malt, 910 quarters. English.—Wheat—Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 50s; ditto, white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 49s; ditto, white, 46s to 52s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 58s; brown ditto, 47s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 11s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick oats, 20s to 23s; rye old, 40s to 42s; green peas, 32s to 38s; mangel-wurzel, 38s to 38s; hares, 37s to 38s, per quarter. Town-mades flour, 40s to 45s; Suffolk, 32s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 38s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peats, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per 196 lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of new rape and caraway seed have been disposed of this week. In all other kinds of seeds, next to nothing has been done.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s. Turnips, 5d to 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £34 to £36, per ton of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £9 0s per 1000 lbs; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 73s to 78s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 9d to 10d, per lb loaf.

Imperial Beer and Lager.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 29s 0d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 31s 0d; hops, 32s 0d.

The S. Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 37s 2d; peats, 37s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Grain.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peats, 2s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues very steady, and last week's prices are well supported in every instance. The deliveries are good.

Sugar.—Comparatively little business has been transacted in sugar since our last report; and in some instances the quotations have ruled almost nominal.

Provisions.—Although the supply of Dutch butter is good, the demand for that article is steady, at full prices. Fine Friesland is quoted at 90s to 94s; other fine marks, 78s to 88s; and inferior and surplus, 68s to 80s per cwt. Irish butter is a slow sale, at last week's quotations. Clonmel and Kilkenny, landed, 80s to 81s; Sligo, 76s to 78s; Limerick, 77s to 79s; and Waterford, 77s to 78s per cwt. English butter is dull in sale, at 90s to 92s for fine Dorset; 81s for middling and good; 88s to 90s for fine Devon; and from 10s to 11s 6d per dozen lbs for fresh. The best parcels of bacon move off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing, however, 60s to 68s per cwt.

Hams and Stewards.—Old meadow hay, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; old ditto, 5s to 6s 10d; old clover, 4s 0d to 4s 0d; new ditto, 4s 10s to 4s 10d; and straw, 1s 4d to 1s 10s per load.

Spirits.—Rum is dull in sale, at 1d to 2d per gallon less money. Ordinary East India is selling at 1s 4d to 1s 4d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits move off slowly, at late rates.

Coals (Friday).—East A'dair's, 12s; Holywell Main, 14s 3d; Townley, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 15s 3d; Haswell, 6s 3d; Hilton, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts being very favourable, notwithstanding the prevailing high winds, the demand for all kinds of hops is exceedingly heavy, and prices have further receded quite 2s per cwt. The duty is called from £205,000 to £220,000.—Sussex pocketts, £2 4s to £2 12s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £2 16s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 10s to £2 5s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being very moderate, the attendance of buyers on the increase, and the weather more favourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was steady, at an advance on yesterday's quotations of 2s per lb. Some of the principal Sets of Smithfield, 2s per lb; and which is good clearance will be effected. The arrival from Scotland comprised 280 Scotch, and 460 sheep. There was a fall-off in the numbers of English sheep, the sale for which was firm, at prices fully equal to those paid last week; prime Devon, selling at per lb 8d without difficulty. The best lambs were in moderate request, at full currencies; otherwise the lamb trade was heavy, at fairly late rates. In calves a full average business was doing, at our quotations. Pigs were slow in sale, but not cheaper. Milk cows sold at £15 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 10d to 4s 12d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 1s 2d to 2s 5d; and quarter old store pigs, 1s 7d to 2s 2d each. Total supplies: Beasts, 910; cows, 121; sheep and lambs, 12,300; calves, 341; pigs, 2,000. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 200; sheep, 1190; calves, 265.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were steady to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime, ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal,

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SOUTH HACKNEY CHURCH.

His very handsome Church is, perhaps, one of the best examples of modern skill in church architecture which we have lately had occasion to notice. It has been a long time in course of erection. A representation of the exterior, as seen from the west, and a slight descriptive notice of it, was given in our Journal of May 17, 1845, on the occasion of laying the first stone. We have now to record the completion and consecration of the church; and, to aid us in describing the interior of the building, which is very striking, we give a faithful view of it, and premise that our representation is taken from the western end of the church.

Passing through the west doorway, which is in the centre of the lofty tower, a square vestibule formed in the tower is entered, and separated from the church by a screen of open arches, above which is the organ gallery, supported by massive brackets of timber of extremely bold design. Doors in the screen give ingress to the Church, and its beautiful design at once arrests the eye.

The edifice is divided into a nave, with aisles; and a chancel, separated from the nave by transepts. The nave is partitioned from the aisles by five pillars, carrying six arches, above which rises the clerestory. The pillars are not of uniform shape—some of them being octagonal, and others circular; and a very good diversity of ornamentation has been studied in the details of the capitals. The mouldings of the arches are enriched by characteristic ornamentation; and a moulded string-course, just above the arches, separates them from the clerestory.

In the spandrels between the arches are richly sculptured brackets supporting the clustered pillars, whence spring the arches of the roof. The clerestory windows are of varied design and character, and are all filled with stained glass, as are also the windows of the aisles.

The roof, of open-work, is of excellent style, and of extremely lofty pitch, it being sixty feet in the highest point from the pavement. The arched and foliated ribs supporting the roof are of massive stone, corresponding pitch to the ribs of timber just mentioned.

construction, and a degree of enrichment is given by the bolt-heads at intervals around them. At the intersection of the nave and transept is a stone arch, of corresponding pitch to the ribs of timber just mentioned.

A striking and most effective portion of the church is the meeting of the transepts, chancel, and nave. From piers of clustered columns spring richly moulded arches, spanning the before-mentioned parts of the edifice; and from short octagonal columns, at the angles, rise groins of timber meeting in the centre, the spaces between the groins being filled with timber, and painted; whilst by the sides of the groins texts are painted, which were selected by the Rector, to illustrate the will of God, that in all times there should be a place set apart for his worship. The transepts have timber roofs; and, with the exception of large windows, of good design, filled with stained glass, are unornamented. The nave aisles open into the transepts by arches, and in the northern transept there is a door into the vestry.

The chancel is of stone, the roof being of the same solid substance as the walls. In plan, the chancel terminates with an apse, forming a portion of an octagon, at the corners of which and sides of the chancel are columns, whence spring groins, meeting in the centre of the roof. Tall, narrow, single-light windows are in each compartment of the walls, and beneath them an arcade of trefoil-headed arches is introduced. In the panels of the arcades in the apse, the walls are painted, and adorned with diapering. In the centre or eastern compartment, the wall is blue, powdered with stars, and the inscription, "Peace and goodwill towards men," painted on it; whilst the north-east wall is red, diapered with fleurs-de-lis, and the sacred monogram "I H S." The text "He was known of them in breaking of bread," is painted on it, as are also the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The south-east wall is enriched with the same diapering as the opposite corner, with the commandments and the text "When I see the blood I will pass over you." In the north wall of the chancel within one of the arches of the arcade is an arched recess, somewhat resembling in form the memorials of the founders of churches to be met with in our old ecclesiastical structures; on the keystone of which two angels are sculptured, one of them pointing upwards, as if to say, "He is not here; He is risen." This recess forms the table of prothesis, or table on which the sacramental elements are placed, previous to consecration. The space within the altar-rails is covered with a beautiful carpet.

The pulpit and reading-desk are on either side of the chancel arch, and entrance to them is attained from the steps leading to the chancel. They are of admirable design and workmanship. The pulpit is of octagonal form, and the whole surface covered with diapering, elegantly wrought. The reading-desk is of open-worked arches, and has fronts looking westward and southward, the spandrels being filled with diapering. Many of the seats are free; and others have doors to them, as pews; while all have floreated ends. The last seats at the western end of the Church have very highly enriched bench-ends, one of which we represent in our initial letter; and on the buttresses are different devices—one having the crest of the rector, a stag pierced with an arrow; another, the lamb with a flag; the third has an eagle; and the fourth a lynx, as symbolical of Christian watchfulness. The backs of these last seats are very elegantly ornamented with panels and quatrefoils, as may be seen in our large view of the church.

The windows in this Church are filled with stained glass, all of it of very meritorious design. The chancel windows contain, in small compartments, the incidents in the life of our Saviour, figures of the Apostles, &c., executed with great depth and brilliancy of colour, by Wallis, of Newcastle. The windows in the transepts are by Messrs. Powell, and represent in the tracery of the north window Abraham offering up Isaac; and, in that of the south, scenes in the life of Moses typical of the Redeemer, such as Moses striking the rock, Moses with the Laws, and lifting up the Serpent in the Wilderness. The remaining portions of the windows are filled with richly diapered glass. The aisle windows are simply but elegantly diapered, with the exception of the two at the western end of the aisle, which have separate subjects in them; these latter are by Wallis, the former by Mr. Castell. The clerestory windows are of various design and character; one of them is a memorial window, placed there in lieu of erecting a monument to a little child, and in it are represented Christ blessing little children, and raising Jairus' daughter. This window, which is exquisitely painted, is the production of Messrs. Ward and Nixon; and by the same gentlemen are two other clerestory windows, containing scriptural subjects. The clerestory windows on the north side contain, in single lights, figures of Elias and John the Baptist; then, in double lights, the Royal arms of England; the arms of the see of Canterbury, London, &c., are diapered: these, and one in the western entrance, are the work of Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars.

In front of the altar-rails the floor is laid with Minton's tiles. The font, placed near the western end, is beautifully sculptured; it is not, however, from the design of Mr. Hakewill, but was presented to the Church. The organ is the one from the old church at Hackney. Of the peal of bells, eight in number, one was given by His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh; another by Mr. Bowdler; and we believe some of the others are also gifts.

From this brief description it will be imagined the Church is one of no ordinary beauty or interest, and that the greatest praise is due to its architect, Edward C. Hakewill, Esq., for so admirable a specimen of his talents.

The Church was on Thursday consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. H. H. Norris, whose clear good voice was distinctly heard over the whole of this large Church, in spite of the storm of wind, which caused great noise in the roof.

There were upwards of 1500 persons assembled within the building, of whom about 200 were clergymen, in their robes; the parochial clergy entering with the Bishop within the altar-rails.

The Bishop preached an excellent sermon, after which, while the sentences of the offertory were read, a collection was made, amounting to £617.

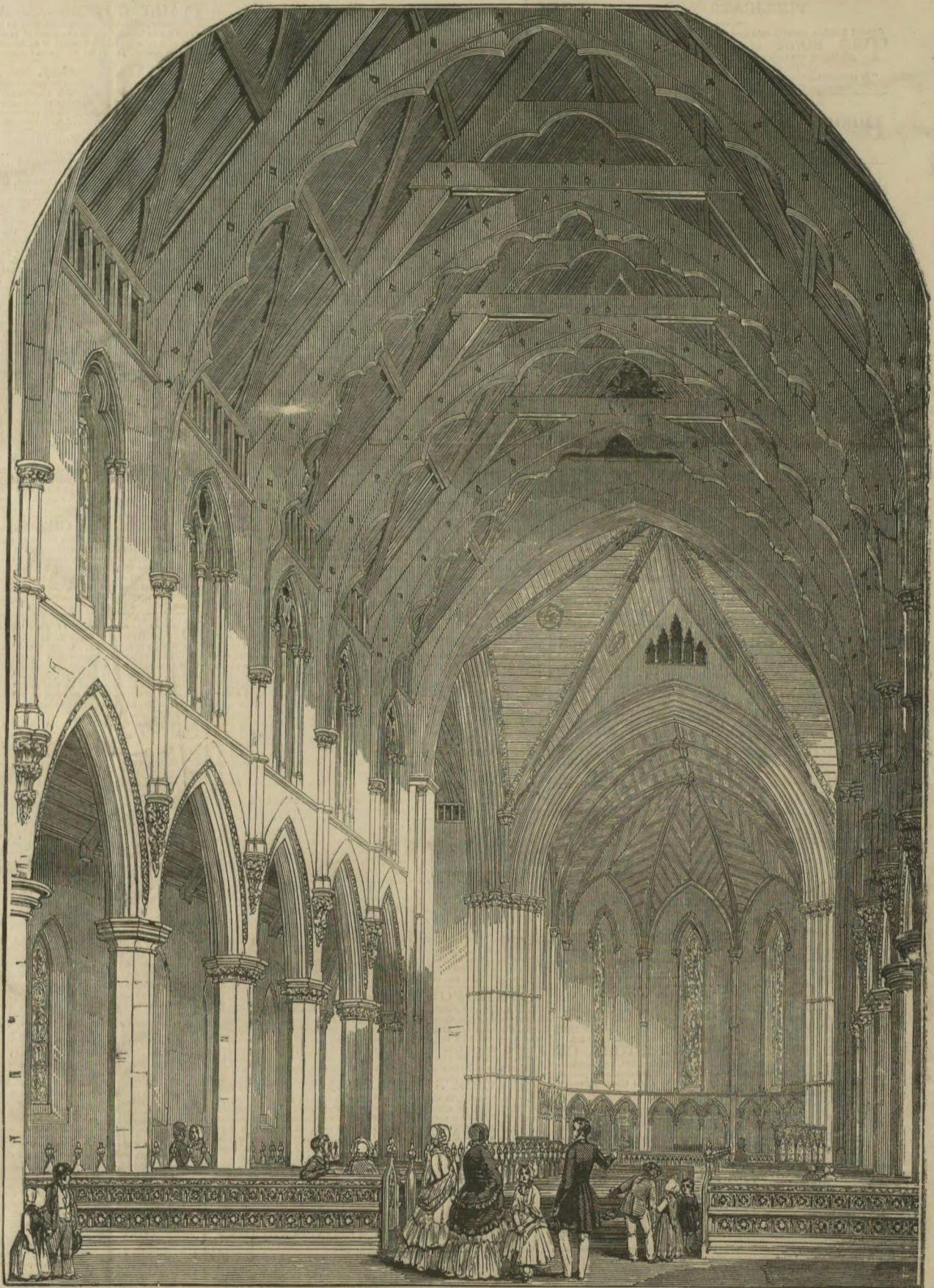
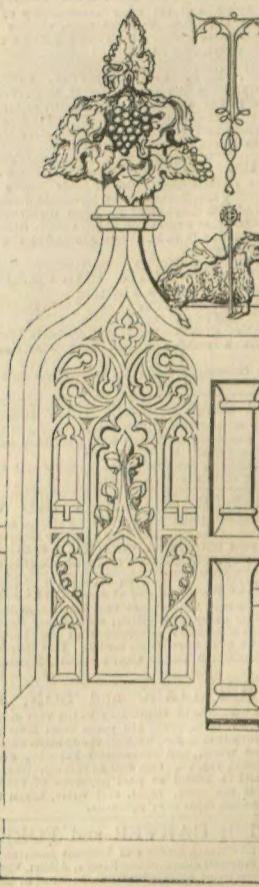
The Bishop mentioned in his sermon that the entire cost of the building had been £16,000, and that £600 was wanted to make up the deficiency.

After the sermon, the worthy Rector entertained the Bishop, and an immense assemblage of his friends and parishioners with great liberality in his grounds; where, ever and anon, the music of the peal of bells of the new Church seemed to rejoice every heart.

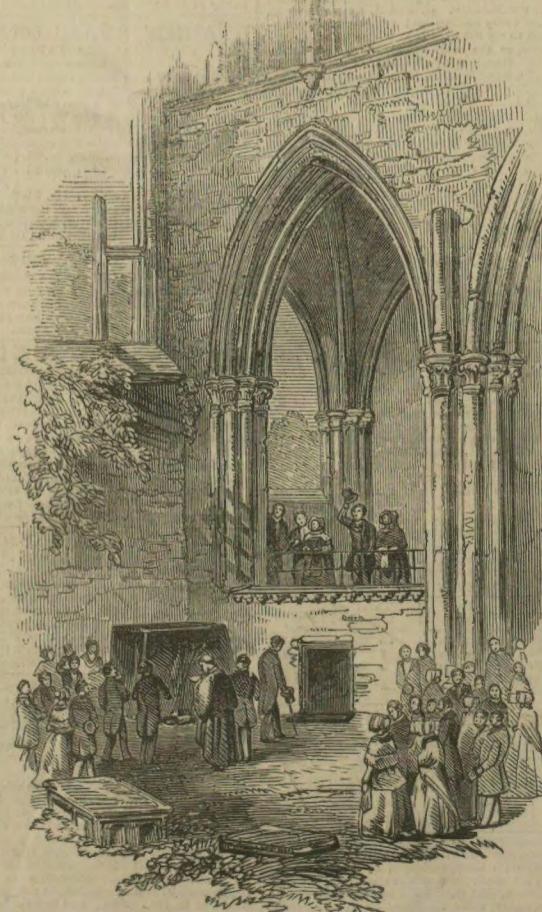
On Tuesday the foundation stone of a large Wesleyan chapel, with school-rooms, and minister-house attached, was laid in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, by the Rev. J. Bunting, in the presence of a numerous assemblage, assisted by a body of the Wesleyan clergy. In the evening a public meeting was held in the old chapel adjacent, Mr. Heald, M.P., in the chair, to promote the Wesleyan Church Extension Fund.

DINNER TO THE HERO OF SCINDE.—A complimentary dinner was given last week, at the United Service Club, in Pall-mall, to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, on his return from the conquest and pacification of Scinde, in India. General Lord Strafford was in the chair.

From a return of the number of petitions to the Commissioners of Customs since the 18th August, 1846, praying for the admission of saccharine matter at a rate of duty less than that imposed upon sugars not equal to white clayed, it appears that 21 petitions were presented, and the commissioners adjudged the duty to be paid in each case. In "eight" instances the duty had not been paid, and the goods still remained in warehouse.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, AT SOUTH HACKNEY, CONSECRATED ON THURSDAY.



RE-INTERMENT OF QUEEN MARY OF GUELDRS.

In the low ground, a little to the east of the North Bridge at Edinburgh, until lately, stood the Gothic Collegiate Church, founded and endowed by Mary of Gueldres, wife of James II., in the year 1462; and, at her death, she was buried in the north aisle of the sacred edifice. A short time since, the entire pile was taken down, to make way for the North British Railway; and, during the removal, the remains of the Queen were found. They were carried to the Crown-Office, and, after lying there some time, were ordered to be conveyed to the Chapel Royal, at Holyrood, as their final resting-place.

The re-interment took place on Saturday last. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and town-council, several members of the Society of Antiquaries, and about 300 ladies and gentlemen, were present on the interesting occasion. At eight o'clock the coffin containing the royal remains was conveyed in a hearse from the Exchequer Chamber to the gate of the Chapel Royal, and was there borne on the shoulders of four men to the royal vault, in the south-east corner of the chapel. The agent of the Duke of Hamilton, as deputy-keeper of the palace, acted as chief mourner, while the right side of the coffin was taken by the Lord Provost. As the procession moved slowly along to the vault, which had previously been prepared for the reception of the Royal remains, the company remained uncovered, and the ceremony at this stage was of a singularly solemn and impressive character. Passing into the royal vault, the floor of which is strewn with all that is left of the Kings and Queens of Scotland, the pall-bearers deposited the Royal remains in a recess in the south wall, and soon emerged from the tomb, without any religious ceremony being performed. A cast of the skull has, we understand, been taken in presence of a number of eminent literary and scientific gentlemen.

The accompanying illustration of the scene is from a sketch by an Edinburgh artist.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF RIVER PIRATES.—During the past week a gang of thieves, who, for a length of time, have successfully carried on their nightly depredations on the Thames, have been captured and committed for trial from Gravesend to Maidstone Gaol.

ASSASSINATIONS IN PARIS.—The *Patric* of Monday night says:—"At noon, to-day, as a grenadier of the 59th Regiment of the Line was crossing the Pont d'Arcole, he was stabbed in the back with a knife. He was taken to the Hotel de Ville. The assassin made his escape."—"On Friday morning," says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, "as a detachment of the Garde Mobile, quartered at Courbevoie, was escorting a convoy of gunpowder from Mont Valerien, through the Bois de Boulogne, one of the soldiers, quite a youth, quitted the line he was so much overcome with the heat and fatigue, that he would rather undergo a fortnight's imprisonment in the Salle de Police than march a step further. As the convoy continued to move on, the captain thought it better to leave the tired man behind than lose time in forcing him to rejoin his company. At six o'clock the battalion returned to the barracks at Courbevoie. The young soldier never made his appearance. At daybreak, on Saturday morning, some of his comrades returned to seek him at the spot where they had left him, and found him dead, with seven knife wounds in his body. Neither any part of his accoutrements, nor of 15 francs which he had in his pocket, had been taken from him. Suspicion rests upon a man who, in the village of Suresne, assailed the party with cries of brigands, thieves, and other opprobrious terms. Search is being made for this person."

London : Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848.